Morning Oregonian.

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GENERAL NEWS.

[illegible] Still Ravaging Lower Egypt with Great Rapidity.

BRITISH WIN AT WIMBLEDON.

[illegible] Million Dollar Fire at New York—Grand Reunion at Denver of the Grand Army of the Republic—Etc., Etc.

The Knights Templar.

[illegible], July 21.—The *Journal* publishes the following: As the time approaches for the pilgrimage [illegible] commandery and thirty-five knights [illegible] lodges to San Francisco to attend the twenty-[illegible] triennial conclave and grand encampment of [illegible] templar of the United States there is more [illegible] spirit apparent in the asylum of the Cham[illegible] commandery, especially among the drill corps. [illegible] and drill is fast approaching perfection. [illegible] ever a drill master infused his own spirit [illegible] bearing into that of his command, [illegible] General H. Parington is accomplishing that desired object.

The Hill Investigation.

[illegible], July 21.—Coleman [illegible] proceedings to-day before the Hill investigating committee [illegible] affidavits complaining that papers called [illegible] the prosecution were first inspected by the [illegible], who had ample opportunity to suppress [illegible] any papers calculated to damage the de[illegible]. The latter emphatically denies that he had [illegible] any papers called for by Coleman, with [illegible] single exception of an unimportant letter put in [illegible] yesterday. He also denied any papers [illegible] suppressed.

Denver Receiving the Veterans.

[illegible], July 21.—This evening's incoming train [illegible] loaded down with veterans who are coming to [illegible] in the grand reunion of the G. A. R., [illegible] begins here next Tuesday, and a feeling of [illegible] prevails in all circles. Denver is in gala [illegible], and has donned the livery of the national [illegible] until the principal streets have become a most [illegible] decorations of arches, flags and bunting, interspersed with army corps badges. The display is [illegible] in the history of any western city.

Sanitary Commission Formed.

[illegible], July 21.—A sanitary commission consisting [illegible] General Sir Evelyn Wood, Baker Pasha and Gen[illegible] has been formed. The inhabitants [illegible] friendly portion of Bulak have been [illegible] ten miles up the Nile and their houses [illegible]. Officials state that all persons have been [illegible] Helouan, a few miles further up the [illegible] they are encamped. A great quantity [illegible] is burned in Cairo every night.

Guarding the Coast Against Plague.

[illegible], July 21.—The surgeon general of the [illegible] hospital service has been informed that a [illegible] from Vera Cruz has appeared off Apalachicola [illegible] collector at that port has been instructed to [illegible] vessel to Ship island. The surgeon general [illegible] been informed that small-pox and yellow [illegible] have appeared in Matamoras and [illegible] and cholera has broken out in the [illegible] and [illegible], Mexico.

Policy of the B. & O. Company.

[illegible], July 21.—High officials of the B. & [illegible] Company stated most positively to-day that the B. & O. Company would not treat with Campbell or [illegible] men not in their own employ, but they were [illegible] willing and anxious to meet and talk with [illegible] own men and offer most liberal terms, but [illegible] resolved not to treat with men not in their [illegible].

Country Substitutes Join the Strike.

[illegible] York, July 21.—Striking telegraph operators [illegible] to-day. They numbered about 700, of whom [illegible] were ladies. Ten linemen brought to the city [illegible] Western Union last night from Scranton, Pa., [illegible] New Jersey districts, had been captured by the [illegible] committee of the strikers, and were [illegible].

Jay Gould's Comment.

[illegible] York, July 21.—Jay Gould said that the Western [illegible] did not propose to recognize any committee [illegible] the brotherhood, and that if the employes [illegible] company persisted in their present action [illegible] would not get a cent. They had already made [illegible] of themselves, and they would realize it before long.

Fire in New York.

New York, July 22.—Five upper floors of the [illegible] building, No. 11 to No. 27 Vandewater [illegible], were gutted by fire Saturday. The floors be[illegible] were flooded with water and every tenant suf[illegible] more or less. Total loss about $3,000,000. [illegible] narrow escapes but no lives lost.

Texas Cattle Fever in Massachusetts.

Boston, July 21.—Several cases of Texas fever [illegible] found among Texas cattle brought to [illegible]. It is stated that the board of cattle commissioners will issue orders forbidding the bringing any more of these cattle into the state.

At Ogden.

Ogden, Utah, July 21.—The strike of telegraph [illegible] caused little delay and only temporary inconvenience at this point. The staff was rapidly filled [illegible] men. The company now have more [illegible] the regular quota at work.

Indecent and Dangerous.

[illegible], July 21.—Coffins in which victims of the [illegible] are buried are covered with only a few inches of earth. The minister of the interior de[illegible] to interfere to compel sufficient interment of [illegible].

Movement of Indians.

Washington, July 20.—A telegram received at the [illegible] Indian office reports that 307 Cheyennes and 34 [illegible] have left the Indian territory under a military escort en route for Pine Ridge agency, Da[illegible].

At Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, July 21.—No material change in the [illegible] situation. The press is cared for in good [illegible], and business generally seems to be dis[illegible] promptly.

Financial Help Proffered.

New York, July 22.—The Central Labor Union [illegible] voted the telegraphers financial aid to continue the strike.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Britishers Win at Wimbledon.

Wimbledon, July 20.—Scores at 900 yards: Americans, [illegible]; British, 297. This makes an aggregate at [illegible] of 900 yards: Americans, 1487; British, 1507. [illegible] British missed the ninth shot. The Americans [illegible] shooting splendidly. Smith made the first [illegible] for the Americans, and McVittie, British, [illegible] the first shot. It is raining in torrents.

[illegible].—Firing at 1000 yards range has been [illegible] and the result is a good [illegible] for the Americans. They scored 344, [illegible] the British made but 330. The aggre[illegible] thus far for two days: Americans, 1424; British, [illegible].

[illegible].—The British team won the match by 45 [illegible]. Grand totals were: British, 1931; Americans, 1886.

Taffy for the Riflemen.

Wimbledon, July 2[illegible].—Upon conclusion of the [illegible] the crowd broke through the ropes. Earl [illegible], in a short speech, thanked the Americans for coming to England, and he hoped that the [illegible] of affection would be maintained between [illegible] two countries—England and the great country [illegible] so famously represented. His remarks were [illegible] with great cheering.

Before the Battle.

Wimbledon, July 20.—The weather opens storm[illegible] and unpropitious for shooting in the interna[illegible] rifle match, and the rain is pouring down and [illegible] pools of water. The Americans say they [illegible] be as good scores at long range as the British [illegible]. The match will probably be very close.

Honors for the American Riflemen.

London, July 22.—The lord mayor will entertain the American rifle team at luncheon at the Mansion [illegible] Tuesday.

Yellow Fever at Havana.

Havana, July 22.—Deaths from yellow fever in [illegible] during the week 39. A coal passer on the [illegible] City of Washington died to-day. One of the [illegible] passengers was removed from the steamer [illegible] dangerously ill. Others down with yel[illegible] fever have been placed in a good private hos[illegible].

The Scourge in Egypt.

London, July 21.—A Cairo correspondent says that [illegible] number of deaths during the last twenty-[illegible] hours was nearly 800. The cordon around [illegible] has been moved nearer. Thirty cases of [illegible] are reported in places which have not here[illegible] been affected by the disease.

A Disgusting Discovery.

[illegible], July 21.—A European volunteer [illegible] has discovered that the canal which [illegible] a crowded quarter of the city with drink[illegible] water communicates in the native cemetery [illegible] places used for washing corpses.

Mexico's English Debt.

Mexico, July 21.—It is reported on good authority [illegible] the English debt is not settled. The president [illegible] not authorized any official to sign the agreement [illegible] at London.

THE CHICAGO RACES.

"Jay Eye See" Trots in 2:19 on a very Slow Track.

Chicago, July 21.—On the sixth day of the summer meeting of the Chicago driving park the weather was bright and warm, and the attendance good. The track in the earlier part of the afternoon was very heavy from the rains of Friday and last night, and improved later, but at no time was it less than from three to five seconds slow. All trotting were necessarily in the middle of the track thirty to forty feet from the pole. In view of this fact, the time made by Jay Eye See and Director was remarkably good. Purse $2500; for 2:23 class $500 extra, to beat 2:23. Prince was a strange favorite in the pools, even after losing one heat. After the second heat the driver was changed on the ground that he was not being driven to win, but the change made no appreciable difference.

SUMMARY.

Freestone	1	1	1
Prince	4	2	2
Aloyne	2	4	4
Mance S.	3	3	3

Time, 2:30¼, 2:31¼, 2:28¾.

Purse $3000 for five-year-olds or under $500 extra to beat 2:18. Jay-Eye-See was in advance, and it was, practically a walk-over for him, his driver being compelled to pull him almost to a standstill in the first two heats to avoid distancing the field. Though the track was slow and the horse trotted on the outside of the track forty to fifty feet from the pole to avoid soft ground, he made the mile in extremely good time.

Summary:

Jay-Eye-See	1	1	1
Dainide	2	2	2

Barnes distanced. Time, 2:20, 2:31, 2:19.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

When it was Commenced, how it Progresses and what it will Cost when Done.

From a Washington Letter.

In 1783, exactly 100 years ago, congress ordered that an equestrian statue of Washington should be erected at the national capital, "to testify the love, admiration and gratitude of his countrymen." When the news of his death, sixteen years later, was received, the proposed statue was abandoned and congress ordered that a marble monument with suitable inscriptions be erected, and that it be "so designed as to commemorate the great events of his military and political life." This resolution was practically a dead letter for over thirty years. It remained unexecuted as late as 1833, at which time the Washington National Monument Society was organized and the first steps taken to erect a monument in some other place than on paper. Chief Justice Marshall was the first president of the society. Its progress was at first slow. In 1847 the aggregate of collection and accumulated interest was $87,000, which amount was deemed sufficient to justify the society in beginning the erection of a monument.

A plan for the monument was adopted after wide consultation with experts. The one selected proposed an obelisk 517 feet high, and a pantheon or base. The estimated cost of the whole work, including the pantheon, was $1,122,000. The corner-stone was laid on the Fourth of July, 1848. In 1854 the obelisk had reached a height of 170 feet, or about one-third of its height when finished. The foundation was laid eighty-one feet square, eight feet below the surface of the ground. The obelisk is contracted in its progress so as to have a width of sixty one feet ten inches at the top. After the war the societies engaged in fruitless endeavors to obtain further action by congress, but for many years without success. In 1876 congress determined upon the completion of the monument, and created a joint committee to supervise the work. An appropriation of $200,000 was made, which enabled the commission to go to work in earnest.

A suspicion was then raised that the foundation might be insufficient to sustain the immense weight of the completed structure. It was not until 1879 that the strengthening of the foundation was completed and the laying of the marble blocks resumed. During the year 1880-81 the shaft took on an addition of 74 feet making its total height 250 feet on the 1st of December, 1881. It was during 1882, however, that the best record was made. At the close of operations on December 22, 1882, 90 feet had been added, raising the shaft to a height of 340 feet. If the marble can be obtained from this time out with the same rapidity it was delivered the past season, the walls and pyramidion, or roof of the shaft can, it is believed, be completed by July 1, 1884, and certainly by the close of the working season of that year. It is estimated that $250,000 will complete the shaft and pyramidion, as well as the interior staircase and elevator.

POSTAL NOTES FOR SMALL SUMS.

The New Money Order Convenience to go into Operation in September—The Growth of the System.

Washington, July 12.—Dr. McDonald, superintendent of the money order system of the post office department, has given it out that the law providing for "postal notes" of $5 and under will go into effect September 3. The reduction in fees to be charged the public for domestic money orders went into effect July 2, and a single domestic money order may now be issued for any amount from one cent to $100, instead of $50, as the limit has been hitherto. For orders not exceeding $10 a fee of eight cents will be charged. This fee is two or three cents less than the actual cost to the government, but it makes up the loss from the increased fees charged for transmitting larger sums of money. As a matter of fact, it costs the government the same to transmit an order for $10 as it does for $100, the clerical work being the same, but by the larger fees on larger orders the loss on the smaller ones is made up, the fee on an order for $100 being forty-five cents.

The fees upon international money orders remain unchanged. The question of increasing the maximum limit of a single international money order to $100 is to be considered by the postoffice officials, though additional legislation on the part of congress will be necessary to carry out this object.

The money order system is developing rapidly and growing in public esteem as a safe means for the transmission of money. Last year the average loss was one out of 175,000 orders issued. The loss, however, does not fall upon the public, unless the payer or payee is at fault, but is collected by the government from the official who is to blame, and made good to the loser.

The international order system is rapidly extending throughout the civilized world. It now embraces the United States, British North America, Great Britain and Ireland, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, France, Algeria, Jamaica, New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, Belgium, Tasmania, British India, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands and Austria. On and after July 2 Portugal exchanges with the United States, and negotiations are in progress with the governments of the Hawaiian kingdom and that of the Cape of Good Hope, and it is thought they will come into the circle by the 1st of October, and Japan by the 1st of January next.

NORTHERN PACIFIC COMPLETION.

The Invitation Addressed to Guests Bidden to the Ceremonies the first Week in September.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
36 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Enclosed you will find an invitation to take part in an excursion over the Northern Pacific railroad, and to participate in the ceremonies on the occasion of the union of its tracks, and the consequent opening of its entire line from St. Paul and Minneapolis, and the Lake Superior ports, to Portland, Oregon, and Puget sound.

It is expected that the advancing ends of track will be ready to be joined by the laying of the last rail on the western slope of the Rocky mountains in Montana, near the Mullan tunnel, the first week in September.

Guests on the Pacific side are requested to join the party at Portland, Oregon, where a special train will be made up for their convenience. Guests from San Francisco and the vicinity will, on advising Messrs. Goodall, Perkins & Co., 210 Battery street, San Francisco, be furnished with transportation by the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co.'s steamships, to and from Portland, leaving San Francisco on any of the steamers after the 15th of August. The special train will leave Portland on Thursday, the 30th of August, and will be in charge of J. M. Buckley, Ass't Genl. Manager Northern Pacific railroad, New Tacoma, W. T., who should be advised of the date of your arrival in Portland.

After the ceremonies connected with the formal opening of the road, members of the party from the Pacific side may, if they desire, visit the eastern terminal of the road, viz. Minneapolis, St. Paul and the Lake Superior ports.

Time for rest and sight-seeing will be allowed at a number of the most interesting points on the route.

It is the desire of the company that its guests should be at no personal expense during the entire journey.

H. VILLARD, President.

July, 1883.

Attending to Business.

Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

The republicans of Ohio have not abandoned the drunkards' wives and children. They have dropped the sentimentality and impracticability that built up the enormous retail free-trade liquor traffic in Ohio and slapped a tax upon it that will yield millions—a tax that will enable us to clean, and pave and purify our city, and reduce the taxation that has made living costly here and oppressed the industries of the people.

Love rules the court, the camp, the grove,
But this we find where'er we rove,
That SOZODONT alone supplies
The dazzling teeth and ruby dyes,
That lend a maiden half the charms
That win her to her lover's arms.

Canada Quarantines Mediterranean Ports.

Ottawa, July 21.—A proclamation has been issued establishing quarantines on vessels from Mediterranean ports.

LUNDBORG'S PERFUMES.
EDENIA AND MARECHAL NIEL ROSE.

THE TELEGRAPHERS.

The Brotherhood Men Standing Out Firmly Throughout the Country.

THEY ARE HOPEFUL OF SUCCESS.

The Laboring Men will Aid Them—General Business not Seriously Interrupted—Offices Filled with Plugs—Etc., Etc.

The Situation Yesterday at Chicago.

Chicago, July 22.—Officials of the Western Union say that everything is in good shape; that they have had to-day and to-night more men than they could use, and that dispatches are going promptly. Mr. McCulloch of the Baltimore and Ohio, says that he has received advices from headquarters to the effect that all negotiations between the company and operators has been broken off, as the company would not recognize the brotherhood. The striking telegraphers held a meeting this afternoon. They now claim to have 1030 members in this city. The meeting was devoted to reading encouraging letters and telegrams from other cities. Advices from Harrisburg, Pa., said it was not true, as had been reported, that the strikers there had returned to work. They profess utmost confidence as to the result. Officials of the Telephone company say that some unknown persons have been cutting their wires in test boxes and cupolas at five different places in the city, in the aggregate of about fifty wires.

Strike of the Gold and Stock Men at Chicago.

Chicago, July 21.—Officials of the Western Union report business conducted satisfactorily. The condition of affairs this morning is good. A working force reported for day duty and all messages are being worked off expeditiously. Col. Clowry reports an improved condition of affairs throughout the entire western district. Some difficulty is being experienced throughout northwestern circuits on account of atmospheric interruption and new local difficulty was occasioned this morning by the failure of the employees of the Gold and Stock Telegraph to report for duty. This service is of importance to the commercial world in the transmission of market quotations. The entire force in charge quit their posts and no quotations are being sent in consequence. The company is a branch of the Western Union, and the officials of the latter company report that the difficulty will soon be overcome.

"We're Got the Men Beaten."

Chicago, July 20.—"I knew we had the men beaten ten minutes after the strike had taken place," said Col. Clowry this afternoon, "and subsequent developments have proved that my opinion was correct." The superintendent went on to declare that the company was already in a position to handle more business than the public was handing in. At St. Louis and Cincinnati a number of applications have been made for situations. But the applicants as a rule proved incompetent. The striking operators held a meeting this afternoon, which was largely attended, and there was considerable enthusiasm. Ninety-four new members were initiated.

Excursion of Strikers.

New York, July 22.—The steamer Plymouth Rock was crowded with striking telegraph operators on an excursion to Long Branch to-day. A force of fifty operators was on duty at the Western Union office to-day, and it is reported that all business to important points was cleared, and that no delays were now necessary. The company claims to be able to carry on its business, and no compromise will be proposed.

Plan to Systematize the Strike.

New York, July 21.—The executive committee of the Brotherhood of Telegraphers met this morning. Minor Day was elected chairman and A. A. Crofut secretary. After canvassing the subjects from all standpoints it was decided to propose a systematic and regular method of procedure.

The "Cubs" on a Strike.

Chicago, July 21.—The day force of messenger boys, in the employment of the W. U. T. Co., left the office in a body shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon, thus emulating the striking operators.

The Situation at San Francisco.

San Francisco, July 21.—The telegraph office here is able to handle all business offered, although it is considerably lighter than usual owing to delay and interruptions at other points. All vacancies in the office have been filled temporarily.

FIRST DISPATCH IN FOUR DAYS.

An Oregonian Reporter Gets his Little Auger into Thomas A. Hendricks at Butte, Montana.

Butte, Montana, July 21.—Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana and party visited the Butte mines yesterday and a brass band and 1500 people serenaded him here last night. In response he made a eulogistic address about the Montana mines and people, but carefully abstained from political allusions. He was interviewed by an OREGONIAN correspondent at Mount Vernon hotel, and in reply to a question as to whether he would accept the democratic nomination for president or vice-president in 1884, he waggishly said: "My dear young friend, my objects in Butte City are of a social and business character and I have nothing to say about politics. My visit here has no political significance whatever." He spoke warmly of Oregon's progress and intimated that he wanted to visit Portland at some future day.

M. F. B.

VANDERBILT'S PURCHASE.

He Invests Over a Half Million in Pictures.

New York, July 22.—A *Sun* special from Newport says: Information has reached here of the purchase by William H. Vanderbilt of Sir Philip Miles' celebrated Leigh Court collection of paintings, which include some of the best known and most valuable pictures extant. The sum paid was £110,000. The collection had been entailed upon the ancestor of the late owner, but an act of parliament, recently passed, authorized the sale of the paintings. Most of the pictures have been in the possession of the family for generations. They were originally purchased in Italy. They include some of the best works of Rubens, Holbein, Caspar, Poussin, Raphael, Michael Angelo, Giovanni, Murillo, Vernet, Correggio, Titian, Leonardo da Vinci, Rembrandt, Domenichino and many others of equal fame. The most of the subjects are scriptural, the Virgin and child appearing to have attracted the brushes of many of the artists.

The sale was conducted with great privacy, no one outside of the family being informed of it. Perhaps the most famous pictures in the collection were the Altieri Claudes, so called because they came from the Altieri palace. They are "The Landing of Æneas" and "The Sacrifice of Apollo." They were purchased from the prince by Fagan, an English artist, afterwards British consul for Sicily, during the military occupation of Rome. They were considered the greatest ornaments in the Altieri palace, and to save them from the French Fagan took the precaution to secrete them within a wall built by himself under a staircase, until he could remove them.

The examples of Rubens are also very fine. "The Conversion of St. Paul" was formerly the property of M. de Montesquieu, a victim of the French revolution. The painting was purchased a century ago for £40. Of the productions of this ornament of the Flemish school the collection has three, the others being "The Holy Family," and "The Woman Taken in Adultery." The first two are large canvases and the last picture is on wood.

THE SIUSLAW COUNTRY.

FLORENCE, Lane county, Or., July 14

To the Editor of the Oregonian:

I am [illegible] are on the Siuslaw river, north side, and a little these is in Douglas county side. It is very inconvenient for people here to belong to two county organizations. It makes road and school districts wrong, and, as Lane county has the largest population, I favor annexing the same to Lane county.

Many refuse to go to Gardiner to vote or [illegible] on account of the expense or too much. They can't make the trip for less than $5. And [illegible] our county does nothing else, they ought to grant them an election precinct. The Siuslaw, from the mouth to the end of tide water, is some twenty miles, and it is a fine river for the distance—deep water for a schooner all the way. The land is small river bottoms on each side, more or less all the way up, and the people seem contented. Dr. Kennedy has as nice currants and different kinds of fruit trees as any farm in the Umpqua valley. The folks are all getting their nets ready to catch salmon. There are two canneries on the Lane county side and one salting establishment, of John Hume's, in Douglas county.

The county road from Eugene City is within about [illegible] miles of Tidewater, and I understand that Henry Wade of the Umpqua is going to place a steamer on the river, and there will be a tri-weekly stage from Eugene City to Tidewater, a distance of thirty-seven miles, to connect with the steamer and stage here at Florence for Coos bay. They claim that they can go quicker by the Drain or Roseburg route from Portland via Eugene, Florence, and beach to Coos.

I have had a fine feast of clams and flounders, and should you come down this way you can feast on Rock oysters, clams, flounders, salmon, etc. I think the Siuslaw the prettiest river I have seen in Oregon, and it awaits a steam sawmill to make it a busy [illegible].

The timber along tide water was burned in 1846 during the big fire on this coast, but above tide there are millions of feet yet to keep a large mill busy for years.

JAMES A. STERLING.

Mr. M. Piper, of Toronto, Canada, states that the conqueror of pain, St. Jacob's Oil, is the most certain cure for rheumatism.

MOUNT HOOD.

Journal of an Expedition to the Great Landmark of the Cascade Range.

[BY REV. F. M. ROBERTSON, A. M.]

Everybody in Oregon knows about Mt. Hood. So grand an object in nature must attract the eye of even the lower orders of creation, and much more then the attention of intelligent and thoughtful men. But while everybody within a radius of one hundred miles of Mt. Hood has admired and wondered at that noble height, few have enjoyed the unusual treat of a visit to the mountain. The writer, in company with the Willamette university party of Salem has recently enjoyed this high privilege.

On Monday morning, July 9th the party left Salem, with two hacks and a provision wagon, eleven persons in all, and provisions sufficient for a ten day's trip, which it should be remembered is no small amount, as it takes quite a grocery store to run a party of mountain climbers a week or more.

On the evening of the first day the party went into camp at Canby camp ground, and was here joined by the writer and Mr. O. C. Yocum of Portland. The latter gentleman is the field artist of Mr. I. G. Davidson, one of the prominent photographers of this city. The writer came armed with two Aneroid barometers, furnished the party by the politeness of Prof. J. Dilg, optician of Portland, for the purpose of measuring the height of the mountain. These with another one brought by Mr. R. C. Ramsby were all carried to the top of the mountain and though there was some slight variation in the instruments it is safe to put the elevation of the summit at about 12,200 feet above sea level.

On the evening of June 10, the party camped near the residence of W. H. Boring near Damascus in Clackamas county, who with his excellent wife, showed the company much kindness. At this place after dark, we were joined by Dr. O. Royal, of Mount Tabor who learning of the expedition had made a long walk of twenty miles through the hot sun and burning forests to make one of the company. At Cedar creek we overtook Mr. R. C. Ramsby, with three ladies, who had come from Silverton to join the party. The company was now complete, and consisted of the following persons: Rev. T. Van Scoy, Miss Jennie Trigg, Prof. S. A. Starr, Prof. T. C. Jory, Miss A. R. Lane, Miss Kate D. Reynolds, Miss Anna Takamire, Miss Jessie Eastham Roy, Miss C. A. Jory, Miss Alice Malone, Mr. Arthur D. Jory, and Mr. Joseph Willard, all of Salem; Rev. F. M. Robertson and Prof. O. C. Yocum of Portland; Dr. O. C. Royal of Mount Tabor; Mr. R. C. Ramsby and Miss Eva Coolidge of Silverton; Mrs. Addie Renshaw of Colfax, W. T.

Cedar creek afforded a delightful place for dinner—a clear mountain stream, pleasant shade—our table the shattered and swaying trunk of a gigantic cedar which had fallen across the stream. On we went in the afternoon, up and down hill, across streams, through a vast burnt region. Here were mighty forests of fir leafless, branchless, barkless, bleached and skeleton-like, they stood like so many solemn sentinels guarding the way to the mountains beyond. At length we descend into the valley of the Sandy river. Here the scene changes. The spectral columns of burnt fir and the unbroken blaze of the sun give place to groves and forests of densest shade. Here are gigantic trees of fir and cedar. One we measured; its girth was thirty feet, diameter ten feet, height probably 300 feet. The color of the Sandy river is peculiar, looking more like soap-suds than pure mountain water. This shows clearly its glacial origin. Other streams we cross are clear as crystal. This is the home of the clouds. See the wonderful growth of mosses of various kinds! On we go, the scene ever changing. Streams—occasional rocks—salmon berries—more rocks—rough—rougher—through the Toll Gate to camp at 6 o'clock.

Thursday, July 12.—Struck camp at 7:30, and were off up the Zigzag, one of the finest of mountain streams—stones and stunted pines just at hand. The great mountains rise up on either side. Laurel hill—up—up—up—850 feet. We have now begun the ascent in good earnest. Now we catch a glimpse of the mountains. Everybody is excited and talking. On a little further and we come out in full view of the mighty monarch. Here the writer allows his hack to go on without him and stops to make a sketch of the mountain. A little further on all hands stop for dinner; then on to Inspiration point. Here our photograph man takes two negatives. At length we leave the main road and turn off and start directly up the mountain side. Hurrah! there is snow. Professor Starr cannot resist tossing a ball gently in the direction of the dean of the Woman's college. Onward, upward to Cathedral park, 6400 feet above the level of the sea. Here are grassy slopes, shady groves, streams of snow water by scores, rushing down the mountain side. Here we pitch our tents and go into camp a merry company. Now supper is over, and we gather for a few minutes around the various camp fires. The scene is unique. Here is a company of ladies and gentlemen—some teachers, some students, and some strangers, by courtesy admitted to the company, but all with a common aim, have come through the wilderness—some of them nearly a hundred miles, over the roughest roads, and at no little inconvenience—to see Mount Hood. The sun goes down; the shadows lengthen and deepen; tall fir and cypress stand side by side and cast their deep shades along the mighty hollow. The quarter moon comes out and looks upon the scene. Some strange night bird adds its weird notes. Who of us will forget that first night upon the mountain?

Friday, July 13.—At 4 o'clock A. M. all arose to make the ascent of the mountain. There was a hasty lunch, a stuffing of the pockets with crackers and cheese, and all were off long before old Sol had even touched the crest or grazed along the sides of old Hood. A walk of a few minutes brought the whole party to the timber line. Now we all take to the snow, and a owly advance along the even incline. Our party is not well organized. The advance is far ahead of the rest. This is not good generalship, and augurs ill for the success of the day. But onward we go, and now the ascent becomes exceedingly steep and laborious. The sun has risen. The snow begins to melt. Several miles have been traversed and yet no one can realize it for all the while the great mountain has been lifting itself just above us in the clear air, seemingly only a few hundred feet away. The deceiving power of this clear air is wonderful. Hotter grows the sun, deeper we sink in the snow. Yonder is Crater rock just above us. Now we leave the snow and climb along the rocks. The ascent is steep, but a real rest after floundering for miles through the yielding snow. Now we are at length on Pluto's platform, half way up Crater rock, 11,000 feet above the level of the sea by the barometers, three of which are in the party. Here while our leader has been on above and returned with a discouraging report. The snow is deep and soft, the ice bridge across the mighty crevasse is narrow and the enterprise dangerous. There are many ladies in the party, and the feeling is one of disappointment that after such a climb the object should end in defeat. Only two of the company decided to go on. These are Mr. Arthur C. Jory and Joseph Willard, young men of powerful frame and inured to toil. With great effort they reach the summit, and, after looking a short time, descend and join the party on Pluto's platform. Meanwhile the [illegible] has spent some time in looking about Crater rock, which is a wonder in various ways. At length, after many regretful looks, the party casts one more look upon the summit a thousand feet above—"so near and yet so far"—and then begins the descent through the soft snow. Hurrah! Skip, slip, slide jump, down we go. What a scene! Yonder is the president of a university sprawling in "the pure white." See the lady dean. She has neither sled, board, nor tin pan, but she is sliding down hill, positively declining all assistance and assuring the writer hereof that she "never had so much fun in her life as to-day," and so it came to pass that some by slipping and some by sliding, some by rolling and some tumbling we escaped safe to camp at "Cathedral park."

Saturday, July 14—Rest, recreation and "consultation." By the writer this day was spent in rambling, and sketching. In the evening the dean of the woman's college opened the doors of her spacious "camp fire" and gave a reception to the company, treated all to candy. Afterward followed conversation and song—such singing Mount Hood probably never had before and may not soon again.

Sunday Morning, July 15—Rest and religious service. The lot falls on the writer to lead the company. At 10:30 we convene under the shade of spruce and fir trees. President Van Scoy leads in prayer. Professor Starr conducts the singing. A part of the 107th Psalm is read, and remarks follow upon four facts: 1. The existence of God. 2. The divine fatherhood. 3. A saviour provided. 4. An eternal home prepared. May we not hope that he who is worshipped was here? In the afternoon several of the party took a delightful ramble to the eastward of the camp, gathering beautiful flowers and drinking sparkling waters flowing from a score of snowy mountains; and thus ended the Sabbath on Mount Hood.

Monday, July 16.—Up at 2:30 in the morning. Some of our party have determined to make another attempt on yonder heights. President Van Scoy is chosen as leader. At the timber line not knowing what the result may be of this second attempt, and anxious to pursue as far as possible his discoveries, the writer leaves the party and makes a tour far off to the western side of the mountain. Here is discovered the head of the Sandy, gliding out of an immense snow drift, and in a moment plunging over a cliff a hundred feet high. A sketch of this is made. Then one of the summit from the same stand point. It is remarkable how different the mountain appears when close at hand as seen from different standpoints. To know the beauty and grandeur as well as the variety of this great mountain, it should be studied from every point of the compass. Now returning to the eastward a few steps a new discovery is made. The glacier scooping deep into the side of the mountain has lifted a million tons of sand, gravel and rock, and borne them half way down the mountain side. And now the water which is ever flowing beneath these glaciers is slowly completing the work of its fellow-toiler, the glacier. At a distance the earth looks like the fresh embankment of a railroad, but approaching it you will find that "Pat" and "John Chinaman" have never been there, but the swift river of rushing water is surely accomplishing the mighty task, and the result will be one of those long ridges which sweep away for miles toward the base of the mountain. Now passing still further back to the eastward I began a steep ascent, requiring perhaps half an hour or more to surmount. Reaching the summit, I saw the party a mile distant, and somewhat in advance, and shouting to them they answered with three cheers. I was almost tempted to abandon my original design and join them. But continuing on my way to the westward, I soon came upon a region of wonders. Here on this western slope of the mountain the glacier is engaged in a titanic task. Here are tremendous cracks, chasms and crevasses of every form and in all directions. Ice bridge after ice bridge was crossed, until it was unsafe to go further. In one place a mighty cube of ice an acre in extent perhaps, had been heaved from its bed and stood partly on edge. The force required to lift such a weight is appalling. Far down through the deep fissures of hard green ice could be heard the rush of waters. While I stood and wondered, again and again I heard a croaking sound beneath. It was the slow but irresistible motion of the mighty ice field down the mountain side, heaving these millions of tons of ice and snow into a thousand fantastic forms, while crevice and cave, grotto and roaring stream are all around.

At length I turn reluctantly from this scene of wonders and return to the southern slope of the mountain. Meanwhile the mountain climbers have reached Crater rock and are resting a little. Now on they go, and stand at bridge which spans the mighty crevasse, cleaving the mountain's brow. Here they pause, while a few of the most active and daring of the party carry a line up the steep ascent. Now they file across the bridge and begin the last awful ascent. To one below it looks perilous in the extreme. The incline seems almost perpendicular. Below is the yawning chasm of hard green ice. A single misstep means a grave at the bottom of the crevasse, where the sun never shines, nor birds sing, nor flowers bloom; where nought is heard but the fierce rush of waters, and the grating of the glacier over flakes of volcanic rock. A party of young men once scaled the alps at a dangerous place. One of them fell into a deep crevasse and was lost. His companions returned without him. Forty years afterward and miles below where he was lost his body was thrown out by the glacier, which had travelled slowly down the mountain side. The companions who climbed with him on that day of disaster were called. They were old and wrinkled, gray and bent with age; but there lay the form of him who had climbed with them forty years before as young and fair as on that eventful day when he had fallen into an icy tomb. But romantic realities only stir the blood of our party and their motto is "Excelsior." Now they reach a more easy ascent. A few more steps and they reach the lofty summit and stand weary, but exultant upon the loftiest pinnacle of *Mount Hood*. Six gentlemen and four ladies constitute the scaling party, which is doubtless the largest number which ever stood at one time upon that lofty summit. The view is described as sublime. Over the valleys hangs a thick veil of smoke; but the crests of the Cascade range rise above the mantle of smoke like billows above a calm sea. Farther to the north-ward tower the snow clad summits of Mount Adams, St. Helens, and Rainier; the latter over a hundred miles away. To the southward rise Mount Washington, Jefferson, the Three Sisters, and the far away heights of southern Oregon, all snow-clad and gleaming in the summer sun, and seeming to float like great rocks in mid-heaven. The names of the party who made this successful ascent are as follows: President T. VanScoy, Prof. S. A. Starr, Prof. T. C. Jory, Miss Jennie Trigg, Miss Kate D. Reynolds, and Miss Alice Malone, all of Salem; Mr. R. C. Ramsby of Silverton, Mr. O. C. Royal of Mt. Tabor, Mrs. Addie Renshaw of Colfax, W. T., and Mr. O. C. Yocum of Portland. The last named gentleman really performed the great feat of the day in carrying his photographic camera and tripod from camp to the summit, where he made two negatives of the scaling party. Nothing but an imperious will could have achieved such a feat. The party spent over two hours on the summit in an atmosphere at a temperature of 60 degrees, eating lunch and finding nice snow water for drinking purposes. They found boxes, bottles, flags, books, etc., left by former visitors; and after fully satisfying curiosity the descent began. On the way down they stopped at Crater rock to explore Pluto's cavern, an immense cave on the north side of the rock just mentioned. The cave is caused by the volcanic heat of the mountain, and is 100 feet wide, 300 feet long, and rises in a dome 300 feet high. The vast roof is arched over by immense rafters of ice in the form of five-sided crystals, three feet in diameter.

The cavern is full of wonders. Sulphur, which is supposed to be one of the chief commodities of his Satanic majesty, abounds in every form. Hot gasses and steam issue from cracks and crevices in the rocks. The place is not without its perils. Pluto, resenting the invasion of his dominions by daring mortals, hurled one stone, which struck the dean of the Woman's college on the head, inflicting a slight wound, but not of a serious nature.

At last the whole party took leave of the heights, and descending took passage on "that sled," fearfully and wonderfully made with an ax, a hammer and a corkscrew (?), and in a few minutes all were at camp safe and sound, the most triumphant crowd that ever climbed Mount Hood.

A hundred incidents and exploits urge narration. Each member of the company earned a descriptive title of some kind. For instance, there was the "deluded president," who could not tell dust from smoke. There was "the hungry doctor," who was also the most daring climber. There was "the songful professor," whose tremolo is wonderful. There was "the gritty girl," who would allow no gentleman to assist her. And there was "the hopeful dreamer," who positively affirmed, "Trigg can do it," and who also did it herself. And so on to the end. Mountain climbing, if anything, will bring out the characteristics of people.

But we must not linger longer on this theme and will close by saying that on Tuesday morning, July 17, after trying to drink enough snow water to last all summer, and giving one long, fond look at old Hood, the party struck camp and started for home, where doubtless all, by this time, have arrived in safety, and are beginning to look forward with interest to the time when they can join another company and make another visit to the charming heights of the grandest mountain in Oregon.

A few suggestions. First, burnt cork is played out. In ascending Hood take colored glasses for the eyes and a veil for the face; these will be ample protection. Second, so are leather boots and shoes played. Miss Kate D. Reynolds ascended the mountain twice. She returned both times with dry feet. The reason why? She wore rubber boots. All others were as wet as if they had been wading in the creek. Third, the kind of a day for a successful ascent is one that is clear and without wind. A windy day rapidly softens the snow and makes the climbing most difficult. Fourth, the ascent requires seven hours. Start by 4 o'clock in the morning and take plenty of crackers and cheese. Fifth, when you go to Mount Hood do not be in a hurry to get back; it is worthy of weeks of study. Sixth, there should be a party of half a dozen gentlemen organized to thoroughly explore the mountain on every side. The writer would like to join such a party early next season. Seventh, the grand approach to Mount Hood will be by way of Hood river. Where a choice is to be made between three days of hack riding over rough and dangerous roads and a day's sail up through the magnificent scenery of the Columbia to Hood river, and a few hours drive from thence to Lost Lake, tourists will not find it difficult to decide between routes.

There is no doubt but the O. R. & N. Co. will soon make it possible to ride to the very base of Mount Hood by rail. The mountain will then be thronged by thousands of health and pleasure seekers.

The Idaho Fruit Crop.

Boise City Statesman.

The numerous fine orchards in the city which have heretofore furnished an abundant supply of fruit of all kinds grown in the temperate zone, are comparatively short in their yield this year. This is owing to the unprecedented severity of the cold last winter, which came at a most unfavorable time. Such a combination of adverse circumstances may never occur again, and its effects this time should not discourage any one from cultivation of fruit trees. Apples, pears, plums and all the various kinds of berries have never failed in their yield before. The peach crop has proved more uncertain than the rest, owing to the extreme sensitiveness of the buds to the late frosts that occasionally came, but even this crop has never so completely failed before. To say nothing of the valley, the city orchards have generally furnished all the fruit that could be consumed at home and a large surplus for shipment to the mining camps. Many peach trees were killed by the cold last winter and many that would have survived were cut down under the wrong impression that they were dead. The loss is not irreparable, as peach trees grow very rapidly here and soon come into bearing. With the exception of the falling off in the fruit yield, the fruit trees here present a healthy and thrifty appearance and will deserve all the care that can be given them.

Democratic Promises When Out.

From the Cincinnati News Journal.

The democratic party will have two measures which it will have to consider as means of its proposed end of tax reduction—the repeal of the internal revenue system, reduction of tariff taxes, or reductions may be made in both. The end is one as to which no mistake can be made—taxation is to be reduced. The public, consumer and producer, industry, capital, business in all its branches, have suffered too long and too much from the burdens of unnecessary taxation and surpluses not needed. Democracy will have no unnecessary surpluses. When it needs taxes for payment of public debt it will levy the necessary taxes, allowing for increased wealth, this necessary taxes will then be raised at rates far lower than at present. Wisdom, statesmanship and economy in government raise no surplus taxes. Statesmanship cuts down taxes when they are not needed, and levies taxes when revenues are needed.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

In Seasickness.

S. S. Parker, Wellington, O., says: "While crossing Lake Erie I gave it to some passengers who were seasick and it gave immediate relief."

Stuff of Which Heroes are Made.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

The son of a saloon-keeper has generally one ambition; it is to be an alderman.

Be not doubt or despair. If you are suffering with chills, malaria or bilious disorders, Mason & Willard's Pills will entirely eradicate the disease and restore you to health. They are the most perfect tonic in existence. Druggists.

Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co.

OF CALIFORNIA.

A. McKINNIE, Manager

FOR NORTHWEST DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE WITH PORTLAND SAVINGS BANK.

References to Men in Portland who have $10,000 Insurance each in this Company:

C. H. McCLURE
C. C. IFENRICHSEN
F. A. DOLPH
E. A. KLOSTERMAN
W. W. SPALDING
[illegible] McCRAKEN
[illegible] STEEL
[illegible] SELL
COL. J. McCRACKEN
[illegible] WILLIS
J. D. McKINNON
M. S. BURRELL
DR. GEO. E. NOTTAGE
JOS. BURKHARDT
GEO. W. LEIHY
F. ZANOVICH
C. M. WIBERG
ANDREW ROBERTS
M. ZANOVICH
S. M. MEARS.

CATARRH

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE

[illegible] Colds, Watery Discharges from the Nose and Eyes, Ringing Noises in the Head, Nervous Headache and Fever instantly relieved. Choking mucus dislodged, membrane cleansed and healed, breath sweetened, smell, taste and hearing restored, and ravages checked. Cough, Bronchitis, Droppings into the Throat, Pains in the Chest, Dyspepsia, Wasting of Strength and Flesh, Loss of Sleep, etc., cured. One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and Sanford's Inhaler, in one package, of all druggists, for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTER

For the relief and prevention, the instant it is applied, of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Coughs, Colds, Weak Back, Stomach and Bowels, Shooting Pains, Numbness, Hysteria, Female Pains, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Malaria, and Epidemics, use Collins' Plasters (an Electric Battery combined with a Porous Plaster) and laugh at pain. 25 cents everywhere.

F. [illegible] & CO.

DEALERS IN

[illegible]

Illuminating [illegible] Lubricating Oils, etc.

[illegible] Glass, Mirrors, Window Glass, [illegible] Mouldings, [illegible] Frames.

DOORS AND WINDOWS.

Catalogue and Price List furnished on application.

108 Front St., Portland, Or. [illegible]

VON BERLEPSCH'S GERMAN DYSPEPSIA CURE.

Is a certain cure for Dyspepsia.
Is a certain cure for Constipation.
Is a certain cure for Indigestion.
Is a never-failing Remedy for Heartburn.
Introduces Clear Brain and an Active Liver.
Remakes the Eyes Clear and the complexion "Clear."

ONE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU

Of its merits. It is not a panacea for all the ills that flesh is heir to, but it will affect a cure in all the forms of DYSPEPSIA, and [illegible].

C. RETAIL CURE

For sale by all druggists. Ask for it. [illegible]

CENTAUR LINIMENT

CURES Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Sprains, Burns, Scalds, Pains in Back and Chest, Tooth Ache, Head Ache, and all other bodily pains and aches.

The Great Healing Remedy.

In all Flesh, Bone and Muscle ailments in Horses and other Animals, its effect is instantaneous and permanent.

BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

VITALIZED PHOSPHITES.

It restores the energy lost by nervousness or indigestion; refreshes the nerves tired by worry, excitement or excessive brain fatigue; strengthens a failing memory, and gives renewed vigor in all diseases of nervous exhaustion or debility. It is the only Preventive of consumption. It gives vitality to the insufficient bodily or mental growth of children. Composed of the Nerve-giving principles of the Ox Brain and Wheat Germ. Physicians have prescribed 500,000 packages. By druggists, or by mail, $1.

F. CROSBY & CO. 666 Sixth av., N. Y.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

No time should be lost if the stomach, liver and bowels are affected, to adopt the sure remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Disregard of the [illegible] organs [illegible] far more serious, and a delay in their cure [illegible]. By [illegible], liver complaint, fever, early [illegible] weakness, [illegible] serious bodily [illegible] if [illegible]. [illegible] its effective and safe medicine.

For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

SELLING OUT!

[illegible] OF Pianos, Organs and Musical Instruments.

Now is the chance for bargains. Remember, for a few weeks only. [illegible] MINDER, First and [illegible] Second sts.

18jy+

EVERDING & FARRELL,

[illegible]

Hay, Straw, Grain and all kinds of Feed.

Alder and Front Streets, Portland.

INSURANCE.

Incorporated July 29, 1881.

THE OREGON

Fire and Marine Insurance Co.

OF PORTLAND, OREGON.

DIRECTORS:

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C. H. LEWIS,
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Policies written at equitable rates.
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THE THAMES & MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital subscribed [illegible]
Capital paid up [illegible]
Reserve Fund in addition to capital [illegible]
Cash Assets, June 30th, 1881 [illegible]
Deposit in Oregon [illegible]

Risks accepted and POLICIES WRITTEN by the agency.

NO. 5 FIRST ST., PORTLAND, OR.
PHILIP C. SCHUYLER, Agent.

IMPERIAL, LONDON, NORTHERN, and QUEEN

Insurance Companies of London & Liverpool

Deposit in Oregon [illegible]
Joint Policy Issued by the Four Companies.
CORBITT & MACLEAY,
General Agents for Oregon, Washington and Idaho
Office, 61 and 66 Front St., Portland, Or.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Capital $750,000.

BRANCH OFFICE FOR OREGON,
108 First Street, Portland, Oregon.
JAMES S. REED, Agent.

South British and National Fire and Marine Insurance Cos.

COMBINED.

CAPITAL $15,000,000
With unlimited liability of shareholders, and
Deposited in Oregon for security of policy holders 100,000

JAMES LAIDLAW & CO., Gen'l Agents,
16 North Front St.
T. H. ALLEN, Jr., Manager.

OREGON & WASHINGTON TERRITORY BRANCH.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Capital $5,000,000.

With unlimited liability of stockholders.

U. S. Bonds deposited with State Treasurer in Oregon $50,000
Letter of Credit, Bank of British Columbia, Portland, Or. $5,000

W. F. BROWN,
MANAGER.
No. 27 Stark St., Portland.

L. DELMONICO.

DRY DELBECK & Co. & REIMS.

EXTRA DRY.

THE DELMONICO is delicate and full of quality.
THE EXTRA DRY is the finest that can be imported.

CHARLES KOHN & CO.,
PORTLAND, OR.,
Sole Agents for Northwestern Coast. 17jy

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla

The Great Purifier OF THE BLOOD AND HUMORS.

CROCKERY.

HEGELE, CROWELL & CO. HAVE JUST RECEIVED, ex bark "Ryevale," direct from Europe, a full assortment of Crockery, which will be offered to the trade at exceptionally close figures.

GLASSWARE

Of the Latest Patterns is being received.

Lamps, Chandeliers, Clocks, Cutlery, etc., from manufacturers' hands.

PLATED WARE of beautiful designs.
Orders will receive prompt and careful attention.
Prices guaranteed.

HEGELE, CROWELL & CO.,
54 Front street, Portland.

GUNS

The largest stock of Fire Arms of all kinds ever brought to the state are now offered for sale at greatly Reduced Prices. Winchester and Marlin Repeating Rifles; Baker's Three-Barrel Gun, the best hunting gun in the world.

WM. BECK & SON, 165 Second st.

ZAN BROTHERS,

Manufacturers of

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, AND IMPORTERS OF WILLOW WARE.

Nos. 12 and 14 North Front St.

[illegible] valley wheat is wretched, the condition of Rogue River valley had and other portions poor.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills promptly relieve the constipation, foul breath and all unpleasant taste, and cure constipation.

[illegible] new full-fledged letter-carrier before two weeks from date.

Dr. Benson's Skin Cure is without a peer. Attends to both external and internal treatment and costs only $1 per package, at druggists.

[illegible] Superintendent Jaynes labored industriously to get business under way, [illegible] into use a number of recruits, outside operators, who could be employed to better advantage [illegible]

Chinese [illegible] Rebel Fla and O [illegible]

Redding's Russia Salve has healing merit, as all who use it will testify. Price 25c. Try it.

[illegible] for the party which will [illegible]

LUNDBORG'S RHENISH COLOGNE.

From the [illegible]

[illegible] on Fourth Page.]

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

The Daily Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1883.

SATURDAY'S LOCAL NEWS.

From the Sunday Oregonian.

ACCIDENT AT ALBANY.

On Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock two men named Watson and Maine, working on Monteith's mill at Albany, fell to the ground a distance of twenty feet and were badly hurt. It was not known by our informant whether the injuries were likely to prove fatal or not. Both the men have families. Maine is well known in Portland.

UNDER ATTACHMENT.

Suit has been commenced in the United States court by Ivan B. Dawson, as assignee of Corbit & Macleay, against Max Friendly, of Corvallis, to recover $2,456 89 on a promissory note. Wm. Heinhert, as assignee of San Francisco firms also commenced suits in the same court to recover $3,330 29. An attachment was issued and Friendly's establishment was taken charge of by the United States marshal yesterday.

HOTEL CONTRACT LET.

William E. Holmes, well known stone mason and marble worker of this city, has been awarded the contract for building the foundation and first story of the new hotel which is to be erected by the Northern Pacific Terminal Company on the block formerly occupied by the Central school building. Saturday surveyors were engaged in staking off the ground, and work on the foundation will probably commence soon.

IT WAS LOADED, OF COURSE.

On Thursday evening, at Heppner, Jay Shipley and Frank Estes, two boys, aged about 12 years, were out gunning. The Shipley boy whirled around to snap his supposed-to-be-unloaded gun at a post. As often happens with those kinds of guns, it went off, the charge of goose-shot taking effect in Frank Estes' chin, throat and shoulder. He died in half an hour. He was a very bright, intelligent and industrious boy, and his sad end is regretted by all.

ARM BROKEN.

Mr. Lewis Miller, a bridge builder, while at work Saturday on a trestle about half a mile from Holbrook's landing, fell a distance of fourteen feet and badly fractured his right arm. Mr. Miller lives in the neighborhood of Salem and owing to the nature of the fracture it will be several weeks before he will be able to be transported home. Dr. Watkins dressed the arm and at last account the patient was doing as well as could be expected.

WILL SEE THEM OFF.

Mr. John Muir will leave Portland en route to St. Paul, where he is to remain permanently, next Monday morning. He will go in a special car by way of the Northern Pacific railroad. A select party—personal friends of Mr. and Mrs. Muir—consisting of about twenty-five or thirty ladies and gentlemen, will accompany them as far as Missoula. Ample preparations are being made for the accommodation of the party, and a most enjoyable trip is promised to all who are fortunate to be members.

ABSTRACT OF MORTGAGES.

County Clerk Sewall has completed the tedious task of preparing an abstract of all the uncancelled mortgages on record in this county up to this date. The number is 2400 but it is probable that many of them have been paid and cancellation neglected. Persons who wish to avoid payment of unnecessary taxes will do well to attend to having their mortgages looked after at once and have payments entered up, releases signed, etc. There is no way of ascertaining the sum total of these mortgages until August 1, when the abstract will be turned over to the assessor.

SOON BACK AGAIN.

On Friday evening James Flynn was discharged from the county jail. His time was not up till Saturday morning, but he pleaded that he wanted to get a job, and so was released. He soon found a job after he had loaded himself up with beer. The job he undertook was tearing down a fence, and as the result of his labors Francis Elling preferred charges against him of malicious destruction of property. He was up before Judge Moreland yesterday, and sentenced to ninety days in the county jail, and so was back in his old quarters in less than twenty-four hours from the time of his leaving them. It is too bad that there is not a "hard labor" feature connected with the county jail for the benefit of such fellows.

TIRED OF LIFE.

About 5 o'clock yesterday a Chinaman aged 25 jumped from the Stark street ferry into the river, when the boat was within a length of the East Portland landing. Engines were immediately reversed and the boat backed up to the struggling Celestial, who evidently changed his mind after reaching the water. A pike pole was thrown to him and he was hauled on board. He was then brought to the side and sat shivering at the foot of Stark street, a crowd gazing at him for an hour. He was afflicted with leprosy, and was a most pitiable object. Several countrymen visited him and then turned away. To one countryman he said that he had been in the poor house and could get nothing to eat. Upon application to the cook for food yesterday morning, the cook kicked him on the legs, inflicting such injuries that he was unable to walk. After sitting on the ground for an hour or more, the Chinaman was lifted into an express wagon by Policemen Barry and Beach and taken to the Chinese hospital.

THE CUMMINS MURDERERS.

Jack Hatcheon's services were called into requisition yesterday, says the Dayton *Chronicle*, to chain McPherson and Snederly to the floor of their cells. When the prisoners learned of Sheriff Hosler's intentions they completely broke down and cried like children. Snederly's brazen impudence deserted him and he was completely whipped. After the chains were riveted, the sheriff informed them of the day set for their execution, and told them that they had enjoyed more liberty in this jail than they would have done in any other county in the territory. He then told them that in any other place a death watch would have been set the moment they were sentenced, and that the present precautions were the result of his having discovered them telegraphing to each other and making gestures of secrecy. They still declare their innocence in most earnest terms but as it would avail them nothing to confess, we do not see why they should be expected to do so. Ownbey says he does not want his sentence commuted but wants to hang. He says he prefers hanging to suffering as he does now.

OREGON HORSES.

During the early part of the season says the *Missoulian*, the Montana horse market has been reasonably good, and owners have imported large bands to this section from Oregon and Washington territory. We understand that there are other bands now en route. In consequence the market has been overstocked, and there is no longer a demand for horses of any kind. James Boyle, who has just returned from Fort McLeod, informs us that he sold his horses at a reasonable figure, but that he got in there before the rush, and while there was a demand. Z. F. McGee, who left here last May with a small band, succeeded in peddling them out at Benton, Sun River and Helena, but only after a good deal of persistence. Livery horses, and No. 1 stock horses, are in fair demand only. Doc Covert, who left here some time in May with T. J. Demers' band of horses, took them up to McLeod, and offered them for sale, as he passed through Helena and Benton, but only received offers of about half his selling price. He sold but few horses, and returned to Missoula. Mr. Demers is still up there.

DEATH OF CAPT. PIERCE.

Capt. Henry Hubbard Pierce, first lieutenant, Twenty-first infantry, and well known as a translator and poetic writer, died at camp on Foster creek in eastern Washington, last Tuesday. Death was undoubtedly caused by the effect of the mountain air on his constitution, debilitated from a long illness. Capt. Pierce left Vancouver barracks only two weeks ago in command of an exploring expedition, and was engaged in the work of exploration at the time of his death, of which details have not been received. He was about forty years of age, and leaves a wife and four children at the barracks.

Capt. Pierce entered the army Nov. 1, 1861, as a second lieutenant of volunteers [First Connecticut artillery.] He was promoted first lieutenant, March 1, 1862; captain, February 9, 1864; major, May 24, 1865; mustered out of the volunteer service September 25, 1865. He entered the regular army as second lieutenant, First Infantry, October 26, 1866 from Massachusetts, and was assigned to the Twenty-first Infantry August 3, 1870. He received two brevets in the regular army, lieutenant and captain, and was promoted first lieutenant in 1874; was third in the list of first lieutenants at the time of his death. The death of Captain Pierce promotes Second Lieutenant C. H. Bonesteel first lieutenant of Company G. (Boyles') and leaves a vacancy for a second lieutenancy in the regiment. Lieutenant Rodman of the First artillery will continue the surveys and explorations begun under Captain Pierce's charge.

THIS WEEK'S SPORTING CONTESTS.

Manager Stechhan, who has been actively at work for several weeks in perfecting his arrangements for a grand athletic tourney, proudly announces a programme which is alike a credit to his judgment and to the city of Portland, where the events are to take place. Without doubt the sporting carnival, which commences next Friday evening at the Mechanic's pavilion, will be the most elaborate and best arranged of any which have been given in San Francisco or the east. The science of Græco-Roman and Scotch back-hold wrestling will receive a practical demonstration by the champion of the world, Donald Dinnie, Scotland's greatest athlete, and against him will be pitted one worthy of his efforts. He is entered as the "Unknown" by Manager Stechhan, but as the stakes are for $250 aside, there is no doubt but that Mr. Stechhan has confidence in his entry. Mr. Dinnie is also to beat his best record at the games in which he has ever been pre-eminent. To these there is also a forfeit of $250 offered by himself. Fred. T. Merrill, Wm. E. Warren, C. H. Gove and others are matched for $500 in a twenty-four hour bicycle race. This will be a grand contest of skill, endurance, muscle and dexterity, and during the long hours of the day and night, time keepers will carefully score mile after mile until the grand total is reached. Prof. Merrill is to be handicapped by giving his opponents fifty miles the start. A roller skating match will also take place between Messrs. Bradley and Mancict for the Oregon championship medal. Prizes are also offered for running at 100 yards, leaping, jumping, and an interesting contest of strength between a Scotch nine and a picked twelve at tug-o-war. Scotland's bonnie lass and lassies will also see Mr. Dinnie in his Highland dance. These many events are interluded with the bicycle race, and while the wheelsmen are rolling mile after mile, the audience will have some of the monotony relieved by these interesting contests.

CHINESE CAN'T CLIMB.

About half the population of Chinatown, and a large number of white people, collected on Second street Saturday, attracted by a number of Chinamen trying to reeve the halyards on the joss house flagstaff. The first fellow who tried it succeeded in getting about half way up, the second not so far, the third got his queue under his foot, and the fourth started without the rope, and when he came back after it he stayed. Several others tried it but could not shin up a foot. "Oh who can tell how hard it it is to climb, till he has tackled a flagstaff. Ten dollars was offered to any one who would place the rope in position, so that the triangular flag decorated with the Chinese nightmare might be thrown once more to the breeze. For a time the prospect of getting the halyards in working order without lowering of the flagstaff, was very discouraging. At length a young fellow, apparently an English sailor boy, elbowed his way through the crowd, and divesting himself of coat and vest, started up the staff. He climbed, without much difficulty, two-thirds of the way to the top. From there on to the tackled it was "nip and tuck." The young tar stuck to the job in a plucky manner, climbing laboriously a few feet and slipping back a portion of the way, gaining very slowly on the distance. The higher he climbed the more intense the interest became. Hundreds stood below watching every movement with almost breathless anxiety, and waiting to applaud when the difficult and dangerous task was accomplished. Higher and higher rose the young fellow, the staff swaying to and fro as if it would snap short off, and people grew dizzy while they looked. Finally only a few feet separated him from the top of the staff. A few desperate struggles and the tackle was reached. In another moment the slender cord was passed over the little iron pulley, and the feat was accomplished. While the almond eyed denizens of Chinatown grinned and laughed, the Caucasian spectators cheered and clapped their hands in noisy approval of the job, the "bould" sailor boy slid down the pole and pocketing the two V's, walked off in triumph. This is only another instance of the superiority of the white man.

BOAT BUILDING AT SEATTLE.

The Seattle *Chronicle* says: "Mr. Lake, proprietor of the ship-yards at Belltown, has now on his ways two large boats, one for Captain Britton, which will be completed sometime in August, and one for Captain Cox and others which will be finished in a few weeks. The boat for Captain Cox will be named after one of the most popular marines of the Sound, the whole-souled purser of the Geo. E. Starr, and will walk the waters under the name of Bob Irving. She will be 85 feet long, 22 feet beam, with 4 feet depth of hold. The stern will be modeled the same as any other steamboat, but her bow resembles the bow of a scow, and is constructed so that the boat can lay head on to the landing and receive or discharge cargo over the bow. She is a stern-wheel boat of the same model and plan as those used for many years for light draft and heavy freight on the Mississippi. Her hull will be divided into eight water-tight compartments with arrangements for filtering water through three compartments so that the boilers will be furnished with clear water. She will have abundant accommodations for freight and passengers and will carry 150 tons of freight on 22 inches of water. She will have a steel boiler and will be allowed a working pressure of 150 pounds of steam to a square inch. Her two cylinders will each have a 12-inch bore and four foot stroke. Her speed will be about ten miles an hour, and she is intended for service on the rivers running into Puget sound. Her timbers are all in position, and Mr. Lake began planking her yesterday. She will be completed by the middle of August. The models and plans were all made by Capt. Cox, who also made the steering wheel, having the turning for this wheel done at the shops of George Nesell, in Seattle. The steering wheel is very handsome, in fact a work of art in its way, and showing what can be done in the way of fine work by Seattle talent. The barrel and rosette are of maple, the spokes of hickory, the filling of white ash, the casings of black walnut inlaid with orange wood. The wheel is six feet in diameter, and would cost in San Francisco about $100, but in Seattle it cost, not counting the labor, $28. Mr. Lake says if he had a company with a capital of $100,000 to back him, he can build vessels of any description of either iron or wood for service on the rivers of the Sound or at sea and build them so well and for so little money that Seattle would soon compete successfully with the greatest ship building ports in the world. There is a great demand for ship and boat building here, but he is without the capital to build ways for constructing the larger classes of wooden and seagoing vessels. There is a great demand for first-class ship carpenters and builders in Seattle.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

DEEDS.

THURSDAY, July 19, 1883.

R. McCoy and husband to J. Everett, L 5, B 23 [illegible], L & B 135, E P, July 18, 1883—$2,900.

S. Dell et al to Mary Casey, L 3, B 159, city, July 17, 1883—$5.

Bellwood Real Estate Co. to M. E. Dolbyns, L 12, 13, B 76, Bellwood, July 12, 1883—$200.

J. W. Kern and wife to H. G. Herman, L 9, 10, B 10, Waverly, July 18, 1883—$390.

U. S. to D. Kelly, 81 94-100 acres, S 30, 2 N, 1 W, Dec. 30, 1878—.

U. S. to N. Barron, 82 1-100 acres, S 30, 2 N, 1 W, Dec. 30, 1878—.

Lee Strause to F. Reynolds, L 25, B 5, Albina, July 19, 1883—$350.

Geo. W. Bell and wife to N. P. R. R. Co., part S 19, 1 N, 1 E, July 3, 1883—$400.

M. Crandall and wife to N. P. R. R. Co., N ½ J. Sanders D L C, June 10, 1883—$20.

P. J. Mann and wife to N. P. R. R. Co., 100 acres, S 19, 30 1 N, 1 E, July 7, 1883—$100.

P. Anderson to N. P. R. R. Co., part P. Guild D L C, April 20, 1883—$400.

J. F. Hamilton to W. A. Townsend, 116 acres, S 29, 32, 1 N, 3 E, May 21, 1883—$1,100.

Geo. F. Lent et al to J. C. McGrew, S E ¼ N W ¼ S 24, 1 S, 2 E, July 20, 1883—$1200.

F. A. E. Starr, a graduate of the Illinois state university, who arrived here about a month since, has been engaged to take charge of the East Portland public school. Mr. Starr is a young man of thorough education, and has had considerable experience in the work of teaching.

There is a vast amount of harvesting machinery being shipped to the country now. The wharves are lined with harvesters, threshers, etc.

No spasms or deadly afflictions are to be found in that peerless remedy, *Samaritan Nervine*.

SATURDAY'S RACES.

Johnny Blue wins the Trot and Honest John the Half-Mile Dash.

The trotting race, with Florence E, Johnny Blue and Lewiston entered, and the half-mile dash of May Day, Honest John and Alice Magee, came off at City View park Saturday afternoon, before a fair crowd. The trotting race was first called. In the pools Johnny Blue sold first choice, with Lewiston as second. Johnny Blue won the pole, Lewiston next, and Florence E the outside. The horses were started by Mr. Dimick, when Blue took the lead, with Lewiston close after him, and Florence trailing behind on account of a bad break made immediately after being tapped off. Up to the half-mile post Lewiston behaved very well, but did not trot more than half the remainder of the distance. Florence behaved nicely down the home stretch showing that she could trot when held to it, and came in but a half length behind Lewiston, both being easily beaten by Blue in 2:44¼.

SECOND HEAT.

Pools now sold in favor of Blue, with scarcely any money against him. A fine start was made, with Blue again in the lead, but the quarter had not been made before Florence passed him and kept the advantage throughout, winning by about a quarter of a length. She was pushed to her utmost by Blue, but kept her feet and did some very nice work, winning in 2:31¾. Lewiston was in the second half the time and barely saved his distance.

THIRD HEAT.

Blue still sold favorite in the pool box with Lewiston second most of the time. The start was very good, and on the first round the course the three horses kept side by side, and when they came down the home stretch it was hard to tell which horse would win. When near the wire, however, Blue began to pull away from the others, and won the heat in 2:40¼.

FOURTH HEAT.

Blue was now such a favorite that very few pools were sold, as no money could be gotten against him. This heat was only trotted between Florence and Blue, Lewiston being virtually out of the race. Blue won in 2:42, with Florence close at his heels, and Lewiston far behind.

RUNNING RACE.

This race was called immediately after the finish of the other, and after a most unnecessary long delay the horses were tapped off by Rob't Sybee. Honest John had the pole with May Day next. When the flag was dropped Honest John had the advantage of the start at least ten yards, and kept the lead to the wire, winning easily in 54 seconds, with May Day two lengths behind, and Alice Magee "nowhere."

THE TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE.

The Operators Remain Firm. Prospects for the Resumption of Business. Superintendent Lamb Invited to Join the Strikers.

There are no new features to record in the matter of the strike. The strikers still present an unbroken front; express a determination to maintain their ground come what may. They also claim that the general public sympathize with them in their action; that all the railroad operators in the country are with them in feeling and sympathy; that even the railroad employees think they are right, and if necessary will assist them financially. If assistance is needed, the strikers affirm that they have good "backers" who will furnish them means. General sympathy, they claim, is constantly increasing in their behalf, and their cause is steadily gaining ground. In short they all express feelings of encouragement at the outlook, and say they are bound to win in the end. The telegraph company cannot possibly do without them. Six operators, it is affirmed, have come to the city from different sections of the country, and, instead of filling the vacancies, have joined the movement.

Superintendent Lamb has two operators besides himself. He says they are handling all the local business, although it works them very hard. The difficulty at Yreka has been remedied, and through communication with San Francisco yesterday obtained. Only a very few dispatches got through, when the line suddenly went down beyond Myrtle creek. Repairers were at once sent out, but up to a late hour last night the wires were still prostrated. Through communication will probably be established to-day.

The following dispatch was received here yesterday, which will explain itself:

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.

F. H. Lamb, Portland: The strike is a total failure. Business to all points is going on as usual, except with Oregon. The action of Wallis in deserting his post at Yreka was totally unexpected, and is a scandalous breach of trust. Operators will reach Yreka to-morrow evening.

FRANK JAYNES.

Superintendent Lamb says he understands from Mr. Jaynes' dispatch that enough operators have been obtained to handle the commercial business at San Francisco. He does not think that Mr. Jaynes means press reports. Several operators are expected to arrive here on the incoming steamer this evening.

It leaked out to the operators during the afternoon that Mr. Lamb had received a dispatch from Mr. Jaynes that the strike was a failure. They say that such an assertion is so manifestly false that it carries with it its own denial. If the strike was a failure, and if offices had been supplied, considerable more business than has been received would have come through. A committee from the operators told an OREGONIAN reporter that they knew to a dead certainty that the line was "O. K." to Glendale, several hours after it had been stated that it was down near Myrtle creek. The operators say they do not wish to rest under the imputation that all the rest of the country is having first-class telegraph service, while Portland is denied service through their firm stand for rights.

BETRAYED BY BEER.

How a Band of Burglars Got Drunk on Their Plunder Stolen from a Brewery, and Two of Their Number were Caught.

Friday night the Humboldt brewery in East Portland was broken into and the place ransacked for spoils. A money drawer was broken open, but the perpetrators simply had their labor for their pains. Their efforts would have been rewarded by $1.20, all it contained, had not the money been pushed down behind, through the means used to get the drawer open, and thus escaped their notice. Failing in securing any valuable plunder, their only remaining prospect to get satisfaction was to raid the cellar, which they did and after appeasing their appetites for the time being, carried off a five-gallon keg for future emergencies.

Yesterday morning Mr. E. H. Virgil, who resides on Seventh and C streets, lodged information with the marshal that a crowd of men had camped the previous night in the brush near his residence, and adjacent to Sullivan's gulch, whose actions had excited his suspicions. The marshal, who had previously heard of the burglary at once "smelt a mice," and securing the company of Constable Merrick, immediately proceeded to the spot designated. Here they found two men in company with a beer keg of the Humboldt brand, the emptiness of the latter being fully explained by the fullness of the former.

The officers lost no time in bagging their game and making it secure for the recorder's breakfast Monday morning. They are apparently hard citizens, and during their escort to jail one volunteered the information that he had recently been arrested for one of the escaped convicts. There were evidently several others concerned in the affair, as Mr. Virgil counted six men in the brush together at the same time.

ASSUMING THEIR DUTIES.

R. Dement, the newly appointed city attorney, was sworn in Saturday, and will assume the duties of his office to-morrow. City Surveyor Taylor was placing his office in order yesterday for the reception of his successor, who takes charge on Monday. The city surveyorship has been held alternately by D. Taylor and Wm Chapman for the past eleven years. Each has had two terms amounting to five and a half years, so the thing has been about equally divided so far. Chapman is now a third term man, but Taylor says he has no desire for a third term. So far as heard from he has discharged the duties of the office with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of all concerned.

A vigilant sentinel is posted at the door of a picture gallery with strict orders of the customary character. A sightseer happens along and is promptly halted. "Here, sir, you must leave your cane at the door." "But, my friend, I haven't got any cane." "Then go back and get one. No one is allowed to pass in here unless he leaves his cane at the door. Orders is orders."

"Mother Swan's Worm Syrup," for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation; tasteless. 25c.

A TILLAMOOK LETTER.

From The Sunday Oregonian.

If ever you have edited a newspaper on your knees, or ever furnished war correspondence for one, you can understand my position. It is sitting on the ground, with a soda cracker box for a desk; and yet I doubt if ever there was a day of my life that newspaper work was as little of a drudgery and as much of a pleasure. I am renewing health and grasping a new lease of life as I sit in my camp, six miles from the little village of Hoquarton, in the old but primitive county of Tillamook, a name that has become synonymous with sweet butter and fat razor clams. The civilization which has made Oregon the great and growing state that she is has gone by here on the great iron steamers that pass this picturesque bay every three days, and dash into the great river of the west with a surging sea of restless humanity seeking homes in the great inland empire east of the Cascades. And of the countless thousands that go by here, not five per cent have ever come back to look at the picturesque little bay with the graceful prairies that fringe its shores or the tall fir-clad mountains that form its magnificent background. I had been in every other county of Oregon but this, and year after year, I had been promising myself a holiday in these trackless woods and along those lovely beaches, little dreaming how beautiful they were and what happiness their solitudes would afford him who loved nature in all its weird simplicity. But on Tuesday morning last, our little party of five—two men and three boys—were all aboard the little coasting steamer A. B. Field, built in Astoria expressly for this trade. She is twenty-nine tons burden by the new measurement and driven by a single screw. Her owners, Badollet & Co., of Astoria, established a salmon cannery at Hobsonville near the mouth of the bay, and found it necessary to have a steamer of their own. She is commanded by

CAPTAIN STEPHEN E. BABBIDGE,

a brother of the "old reliable," who runs the palatial Wide West, on which our little party came down from Portland to Astoria. Her freight was mostly goods for the cannery at Hobsonville where the proprietors have a store in charge of Mr. Sibley. But there was considerable merchandise for other points on the bay, among it some agricultural implements for the grangers who live on the prairie lands back of the bay. The run down the river was soon at an end, as we passed the wreck of the Great Republic on Sand island with her ponderous walking beam pointed up to the sky, as if protesting to heaven against the negligence that ran her massive hull upon those cruel sands. A few minutes more and we had crossed the greatly exaggerated Columbia river bar and were running down along the beach. The automatic buoy, the "floating jackass," as it is called by some of the pilots, was soon left astern, and we saw the great "whale's neck" of Tillamook Head jutting into the ocean with the breakers lashing its adamantine cliffs. The terrible tragedy of the Lupata was brought vividly to mind as we regarded it, and then suddenly a trail of black smoke began to overspread the sea. "Here comes the Oregon," said Capt. Babbidge, and sure enough, it was not long before the great black hull of the big ship began to rise above the waves. She had a smooth sea, and was making the most of it. Now her masts came in view and her big funnel was belching forth the smoke from its iron nostrils. Now we saw the tapering masts and graceful yards and then could discern the burly figure of Polhamus on the bridge, as he swept the horizon with his glass and looked for the buoy of the bar. At length we met her scarcely scarcely sixty yards away. Our little craft pealed out its shrill whistle which was answered by a hoarse roar from the big ship. Her decks were crowded with passengers who waved us

A CORDIAL WELCOME

As she passed on to her harbor, leaving behind a snowy wake of foam. So it is with our lives. We meet on the broad ocean of the work day world, we exchange courtesies with our fellow men, but not a word comes back when they embark on the midnight sea of eternity. No compass directs our errand on that sea as on this; and whether it be a voyage of shoals and quicksands or one of seas as smooth as the one over which our little party sailed last Tuesday, no tongue has ever told, no pen ever written. So the gallant ship sped past us and Tillamook rock, with the light house rising above the sea was now plain in sight. Near it was the United States steamer Shubrick, delivering supplies in small boats to the isolated prisoners on that storm-beaten island. Steaming away from the rock, she stood in shore so far that we did not exchange signals with her, but let her pass on without a whistle. It was nearly noon when we were abreast of Elkarnie mountain, with its emerald slopes of grass, and at forty minutes past noon we were abreast of a black buoy that denoted Tillamook bar. On either side was a great arched rock, covered with sea lions and black cormorants. The bar was as smooth as a mountain lake, and we ran in past a big moss-grown cliff, behind which lay the pretty little hamlet which bears the name of the liberator of Italy. On top of the cliff were a score of ladies and gentlemen, who were picknicking in that neighborhood during the heated term. Blue flannel shirts for the men, calico dresses for the ladies and comfort for all hands. Well, that's what I love. I can see no charms in Newport or Long Branch or any other watering place where the fashions and restraints of a crowded city must be dragged into the seclusion of a country vacation. When men leave the city they should

LEAVE BUSINESS BEHIND

With the bricks and mortar, and give themselves up to that relaxation of mind and body which is the sole rejuvenator of health. These good people on Garibaldi's bluff were people of my sort, that far at least. Our little craft did not stop at Garibaldi, but wheezed and puffed up the little bay till the engineer's bell rang to "stop her" at Hobsonville, which is the "home station" of the tidy little craft. Here our boys were in a quandary as to where we should camp first, as Hallock had come aboard and insisted upon our coming over there first. Mr. Oldendorff and his family were over on the spit, camped between Hallock's and the Moxie place, and it would be pleasant to have them for neighbors; but we took a vote upon it and decided to spend ten days upon Wilson river first, and then put in a week with the ex-chief engineer of the Portland fire department. So as the Field was to go up to Hoquarton that night, we all turned to and helped Captain Babbidge to put out his freight, which was done at 4:20, and then we steamed away for the head of the bay. In order to keep in the channel it was necessary to go down past Garibaldi once more and round the "middle ground," going up again on the opposite side of the bay. The sail was a trip the prettiest one I had seen for a long time, and led us through a tortuous channel past grassy slopes and frowning bluffs along the bay shore.

"There's the mouth of Wilson river," said Captain Babbidge, as we shot past a long tongue of grassy land.

"Uncle Tom, don't we get out here?" asked Bob.

"No, sir, you stay right aboard this boat till we get to the upper landing," was my answer. "We aim to strike Wilson river ten miles above its mouth."

We were now nearing the head of the bay very fast. The jumping off place could not be very far off. Suddenly the boat darted into a narrow little slough and wriggled around through bends for twenty minutes like a snake in torment. At length the whistle blew and yet there was no town in sight. We swung around another bend and there was

THE TOWN OF MANY NAMES,

The original one being Hoquarton and the postoffice name Tillamook. During the war an effort was made to change the name to Lincoln but without avail. So it goes by a number of names, but it is seldom that one sees a prettier little spot, located as it is, on the edge of a prairie as level as a billiard table and green as an emerald. We disembarked from the Field upon a large scow, the cabin of which is used as a trading post by Mr. G. W. Fearnside, well known to all the early Portlanders. He stored all our hunting traps and bedding while we went up town to hunt for supper and lodging. The former was easily obtained, but the latter was among the impossibilities. "Sorry for you, gents," said the old gentleman who keeps the [illegible] hotel, "but this is court week, and we're crowded for rooms." So we took our blankets to the well-known and universally established lodging house of Barnes & Hays, and slept soundly till daylight. After a hearty breakfast our boys took a look about town. Here we met the younger portion of the county in attendance upon the circuit court and were introduced to a number of the legal lights of the adjoining counties of Yamhill and Polk and to Circuit Judge Thayer and Judge Boise, both of whom seemed to be enjoying the pure air and cool water of this delightful locality. I see the governor has bought a farm here and a very pretty one it is, by the way. It is a leading sight to see him and Judge Boise rivaling each other for the affections of the grangers with a seat in the United States senate in the distance. It was 7:30 o'clock when our [illegible] livery man brought up his pair of [illegible] to take us out to the camp seven miles from town, near Lester's farm on the Wilson river. The guns, blankets, fishing-rods and provisions were piled upon the wagon, and John took his seat and with a crack of the whip, we were whirled out of the town. Along lanes and dusty roads we jogged for six miles, till we came to the house of an old Californian, who makes butter and ships it to Portland for sale. We asked for a bit's worth of milk and I verily believe he [illegible] a gallon—none of your sky-blue, fat milk, but the real stuff.

TWENTY MINUTES LATER.

We were unloading the wagon. Thank the Lord, here's camp at last. The beautiful river, nearly as large as the Santiam, comes roaring out of a steep mountain gorge about three hundred yards above. The man who has read Mrs. Burnett's book telling romances of "Esmeralda" can form some idea of the entrancing beauty of the [illegible] grove in which we are huddled for the next fortnight. The roar and rumble of the crowded city seems already forgotten, and in its stead I hear the roar of the sea breeze as it comes soughing through the tall firs and with health and new life in every fitful gust or the song of the sparkling river as it dances from boulder to boulder in its mad career to the far off sea. All about me the joyous [illegible] in all the cheerful [illegible] and on the face of the blue vault there is not a cloud to be seen. We pitched our camp in the [illegible] grove and ate our frugal dinner of stewed beef and [illegible] as though it had been a feast spread for a conference of [illegible]. The dishes were washed, two of the party [illegible] and the other three grabbed their guns for a ramble in the forest after grouse. The latter were not as successful as I could have wished, but Morgan and myself soon captured all the trout we wanted for the next twenty-four hours. The stream is full of caddis worms, with which the trout feed a good deal, hence they do not take the fly greedily till afternoon, when we have capital sport. The fish are very large and fight a terrific battle when hooked. I took a two-pounder within sight of camp last evening and had to worry him nearly five minutes before I landed him securely upon the bank, panting and gasping for breath. I got back to camp, thinking myself the hero of the hour, only to find Morgan there with two that were fully as large and beautiful as [illegible] I hooked. An enthusiastic lover of woodcraft by nature, the wiry Scotchman finds this [illegible] a paradise and enjoys his camp-life even more than I thought he possibly could. And as for the boys, they are almost beside themselves with glee. Mr. Boston loans them his skiff in which they take voyages for a mile or two daily, and

GATHER [illegible]

along the river bank for our table. The salmon berries are also very plentiful and palatable, and we find them in great abundance within half a mile of camp. [illegible] plenty, of grouse, for the [illegible] enough for a toothsome [illegible] to-night; and a man who lives across the creek from us, about a mile above Bear's, has agreed to bring us a fat roast of venison between this and the next Sunday's breakfast. He came along yesterday with [illegible] and a rifle as long as a telegraph pole, and [illegible] him up a claret punch made with the cold sparkling water which [illegible] in his [illegible]. He saddled across the river [illegible] canoe following him and would have made a [illegible] for the [illegible] himself as he threaded the clear stream with his dogs on either side of him baying aloud till the grand old woods rang again with their music. I forgot to mention that the largest [illegible] has somewhat [illegible] of the [illegible] carried off the [illegible] on which we had made one [illegible] and proposed to make another. At night we sat around the camp fire till nine o'clock, when the blankets are spread down upon mattresses of moss and pine boughs, and we lay down to sleep and refresh ourselves for the chase of the coming day. The boys have gone to the river for a swim since, but I don't believe they will try it again, for the water is extremely cold and liable to produce cramps. It is good enough to drink, to fish in and to cook with, but I believe I will defer my plunge until I go down to Garibaldi and pitch my camp within sight of the sounding sea where the razor clam [illegible] in sackcloth and ashes, and the penitent lobster mourned for the absent minded man from Yamhill whose hand he clasped in the grip of the Clampons Vitus.

M.

IN CAMP, July 12, 1883.

FROM ASTORIA.

Extra Large Run of Salmon—Preparing to Rebuild with Brick—New Buildings.

(FROM THE OREGONIAN'S CORRESPONDENT.)

ASTORIA, July 20.

The strike of the telegraphers caused much annoyance here. Apart from the disappointment occasioned by the non-appearance in THE OREGONIAN of its usual full dispatches of everything important which has transpired in the last twenty-four hours in every part of the world, much annoyance results to masters, consignees and charterers, who are under almost daily necessity of communicating with shippers and owners. General sympathy here, however, seems to be with the operators, from whom the wealthy telegraphic manipulators seem to have been trying to exact a maximum amount of time and labor for the lowest minimum of salary.

The July run of salmon has been unprecedentedly large. The canneries have been compelled to limit the fishermen in their catch, and this has caused considerable discontent, and each outgoing steamer carries a large number of our transient fishermen. Some canneries on the Columbia have already closed down.

Building in Astoria still progresses rapidly. Kinney's new brick will be a solid [illegible] built structure. After raising the foundation walls of cemented brick to above the level of high water mark, a thick layer of asphalt was spread on top—an effectual preventive of dampness arising from the constantly watered foundation below. At the rate the contractor, Mr. Blaney of your city, is now pushing the work, in two weeks more the walls will reach the second story.

The last disastrous fire has had, at least, good results, and that is to impress the minds of our real estate owners to the absolute necessity of erecting fire-proof buildings. To this end strict search has been made to find the nearest locality in which is the necessary material to make good brick. One kiln has been burnt on the Walluski river four miles south of here and the quality of the article produced is so satisfactory that another kiln will be put down forthwith. Another small kiln has been burnt near Tongue point, and the result is almost as satisfactory as the other.

Our new $25,000 school house will probably be ready for occupancy some time next September. It has a large brick basement, above which will be erected a [illegible] frame structure. For beauty of location this edifice will compare favorably with any on the coast. From the ground one has a commanding view, not only of the whole city and its harbors and shipping, but of the [illegible] Islands, the river from Clatsop point to Brookfield, and when Astoria has paid for her new court house, a special tax should be levied and cheerfully paid, for the erection of a monument on this spot, to the liberal donor to the city of such a beautiful site for a public school.

The street through the burnt district is being replanked for travel and is at present [illegible] completed. Some two or three [illegible] are being laid for new buildings. Many property owners, however, are holding back in order to ascertain in what shape the O. R. & N. Co. intend to construct their new wharves and warehouses. Then it will not be long before the black and charred timbers will be all removed, and new buildings rise Phoenix-like from the ashes.

The sensational, but false rumor which reached San Francisco about [illegible] threatening [illegible] revenge by burning the town, had the effect of bringing up from the bay city some of the [illegible] magnates who don't often leave headquarters. They found a very quiet, orderly city, one with the exception of one or two extra [illegible] which [illegible] by a company that suffered, perhaps, more than any other, was here and [illegible] be contented [illegible] of policies or raising of rates.

Not a drink, not sold in [illegible], but a non-alcoholic tonic medicine [illegible] at all times, and in all seasons, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

GOLD BLUFF.

From the Sunday Oregonian.

To the ordinary individual, unacquainted with gold in its native state and its peculiarities as developed in the course of mining on the Pacific coast, the assertion that there are places where gold exists in great quantities amid the sands of the ocean beach, would seem like one of those "California yarns" that have done so much to make eastern people discredit every statement about this land of wonders not well known to be true. That western men have "yarned" considerably cannot be denied; but it is equally the fact that they have often been credited with so doing when such was not the case. A man's reputation for veracity was severely strained in the early days when he dared to speak of the wonderful scenery of the Yosemite, the Calaveras big trees, the boiling and steamboat springs of Nevada, or the great canyons of the Colorado. A friend of mine returned to Kentucky in '53, and was one evening regaling a select audience with a description of the giant trees when his brother-in-law called him to one side and said, "Be careful what you say, my boy, be careful. In the family, of course, its all right, but these people don't know you as well as we do, and I wouldn't tell them such things." A few years later he had the pleasure of mailing home a copy of "Hutchings' California Magazine" containing a picture and description of those same giant trees that were too big to be swallowed in Kentucky. Some writers, also, have much to answer for, including those who "grind out" California sketches without ever having seen the state, modeled after Joaquin Miller, Bret Harte and the popular idea of things Californian. Even Jules Verne, the versatile Frenchman, has tried his hand, and with the exception of making San Francisco the capital and populating Trinity river with Blackfeet and Flathead Indians, he seems to have done about as well as the American writers.

Notwithstanding all this it is true that the ocean sands contain fine golddust, and the discovery of this fact created one of the greatest of the many excited stampedes so numerous in the early days. The place where the discovery was made is known as Gold Bluff, or Beach, or was so known, for it has now nearly dropped from the memory of all. Would you seek it, go to the bay of Trinidad, for that is the only safe landing place for many miles, and proceed up the beach towards the mouth of Klamath river. When about half way you will find the same glittering treasure hundreds of deluded men found years ago, and it will do you just as much good as it did them.

It was during the excitement about Trinidad and the Trinity mines that this wonderful place was discovered. Early in the month of May, 1850, B. Nordheimer, J. H. Stinchfield, Charles D. Moore, and a number of others, were going up the seashore to the new and short-lived town of Klamath City. They observed fine yellow particles in the sand under their feet, to which they paid no attention for some time; but as they walked on its very abundance caused them to pause and investigate, and they found the little yellow specks to be fine flakes of gold. They took some of it in a pan to the water's edge to wash it, but soon learned that it was so thoroughly mixed with fine black and gray sand as to baffle all their efforts to separate it. They resumed their journey, and no further effort was made to work this seaside deposit, though a knowledge of what had been found was spread throughout the Klamath mines.

In the fall J. M. Maxwell and — Richardson concluded to try their luck with the sand. The bluff is several miles long and about 400 feet high, with but a narrow strip of beach between it and the water at low tide. At high tide and in times of storm the surf beats furiously against it, plowing up the sand and mixing things generally. When the storm abates or the tide runs out, it is found that the action of the water has sometimes brought the gold to the surface and at other times buried it from sight. Maxwell and Richardson watched their opportunity, and when the glistening particles appeared on top, they filled buckskin bags with the mixture of gold and sand and carried them back upon the bluff above, to be worked over at their leisure. The gold was so fine and the sand so heavy, they were able to save but a small per cent. of the metal, an amount entirely inadequate to compensate them for their time and labor. The weather was so stormy and the ocean so fitful that it was but occasionally a favorable opportunity was presented to secure a new supply from the beach, and even then the time allowed them was brief. They discussed the situation, and came to the profound conclusion that in the spring the weather would be more favorable and the gold would come to the surface in greater quantity, for it was not then to be seen in the abundance reported by the original discoverers the previous May. With this hope they, and a few others who had joined them, camped on the bluff and kept watch and ward over the restless Pacific to see that it did not escape and spirit away the treasure they already considered their own.

News of the wonderful beach over which these theoretical millionaires were standing guard, reached San Francisco, and the story of its miraculous richness lost nothing in its journey to that city. The California metropolis was crowded at that season with miners who had come down from the Sierra diggings to spend the winter—a host of adventuresome spirits ready for any enterprise that promised a golden reward. Even the great hunt for Gold lake, and the half dozen other wild goose chases in search of some miraculous spot where the precious ore could be gathered by the cart load, had not served to lessen the bump of credulity so largely developed in the early miner's head. He was ready to believe almost anything in the way of wonderful gold mines, and the more mystery surrounding it and the greater the Arabian Nights' also thrown over it, the better it seemed to please him. To such men as these the story of the golden beach was as manna to the hungry Israelites. A number of men at once united together as the Pacific Mining Co., chartered the steamer Chesapeake, and sent a committee on a voyage of investigation.

The little vessel sailed out of the Golden Gate on the 21st of December, 1850, bearing thirty inquiring souls, and turned her prow to the northward. Two days later she arrived off Gold Bluff, and in the morning sent a boat's crew ashore. It was not destined for them to view such treasure as was believed by Sinbad, without encountering some of the dangers and discomforts experienced by that renowned and veracious mariner; for as they neared the shore the boat was capsized and broken in the surf, and they were left in the embrace of the rolling breakers, to struggle ashore or to drown. By dint of almost superhuman exertions and by aiding each other, all landed in safety, but in a decidedly damp and battered condition. They would then have exchanged their prospective prospects for a few more clothes and a few less bruises. This promiscuous method of landing failed to strike the remainder of the committee favorably and the steamer sailed for the mouth of the Klamath river, but being unable to recross the bar, returned and landed her passengers at Trinidad. There they procured pack animals, and loading them with their supplies, they proceeded up the shore on foot to the point where their comrades had made such a disgraceful landing.

At the first opportunity offered by the restless ocean, they rushed down to the beach and feasted their eyes upon the sand flecked with yellow specks of gold. They paced off a patch and they made an estimate of the amount of gold in a fifty-foot claim, which ran high into the millions. This estimate they promptly multiplied by ten when the campers on the bluff told them of the great quantity they were expecting to find in the spring. Under such circumstances it was foolish to waste their valuable time working on the few millions that could be taken out in winter, when a few days' work in the spring would so completely eclipse their present efforts. Leaving a few of their number to watch the treasure with the other campers, they returned to Trinidad and again embarked, on the Chesapeake for San Francisco.

Immediately a meeting of stockholders was called, and a report made that set them wild with delight. Two of the committee were General John Wilson, who was sent out the year before as superintendent of Indian affairs, and John C. Collins, men so well known and of such undoubted integrity that their representations could not be questioned. The next morning the *Alta* contained a description of the new bonanza, of which the following is a portion:

Twenty-seven miles beyond the Trinity there is a beach seven miles long in extent and bounded by a high bluff. The sands of this beach are mixed with gold, to an extent almost beyond belief. The sands are of two kinds, a fine black sand and a gray sand. The gray sand can be separated very easily from the black sand, and this seems to be a desirable object. The gold is mixed with the

to building up my constitution.

"You may say for me," said Mrs. Leslie, "that I am not to be married to any duke, count or king at present."

[illegible] Salve is an invaluable dressing for inflamed and sore joints. Price 25 cts.

Case. Over a year ago I recommended your Hop Bitters to my invalid wife, who has been under medical treatment of Albany's best physicians several years. She has become thoroughly cured of her various complicated diseases by their use. We both recommend them to our friends, many of whom have also been cured of their various ailments by them.

REV. E. R. WARREN.

Gotwell, A N Fanbrooks, J C Westmoreland, P

MRS. M. COGGILL, P. M.

"I'm happy to say Dr. Benson's Skin Cure has cured my Eczema of the scalp, of four years standing." Jno. A Andrews, Att'y. at Law, Ashton, Ill. $1 at druggists. Endorsed by physicians.

other alcoholic distillation have insured for it the reputation for salubrity claimed for it. For sale by all druggists and grocers.

UDOLPHE WOLFE'S SON & CO.,

18 Beaver St., New York.

Ointment. A pleasant, sure cure, Also for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barber's Itch, Blotches, all Scaly, Crusty Skin Diseases. Sent by mail for fifty cents; 3 boxes $1.25 (in stamps). Address Dr. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists.

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...TALK ABOUT INDIAN.

...Disposition of the Nez Perces.

BY A. L. LINDSLEY, D. D.

...Nez Perce reservation embraces an area ... attractions. The scenery is diversi... Extensive plains are intersected by ... of mountains and wity hills, and by a ... and numerous streams The primitive ... clothes the Craig mountains, leaving in... ...ble fields and meadows on its slopes for ...ing plow. Many ...igible sites for ...ish homes are already outlined by the ... of nature. And the knobs of basalt rock ... provide some forage for stock. ... proportions of this area are rolling ... Over the hills beyond Lapwai creek is ... estimated at 800,000 acres of arable ... elevated, salubrious and fertile.

...is a bird's eye view of the Nez Perce ...ation. It contains 1287 square miles, or ...745,461 acres.

...will soon be a popular call for throwing ... the Nez Perce reservation to settlement, ... will be irresistible. The most desira... lands around Lewiston are being rap... taken up. There is a strong presump... that a branch of the O. & R. N. Co. will ... through this region. The engineers are ...noitering the banks of the Snake river ...larly called the Snake—and the adjacent ...ons, with the prospect of finding an eligi... route. The construction of this road ...gh this region no one would have dreamed ...few years ago; but it will rapidly trans... it. In a short time the best lands will be ... up.

...are about 1500 now in the tribe. The ...ment of a quarter section to each man, ... and child would not appropriate one... of the area. The residue should then be ... by the government at a fair valuation, ... the fund thus acquired should be devoted ... schools and to aid the Nez Perces in opening ... farms. This plan should be introduced ... any delay, that the men that are ... acquainted with farm work should be, ... as possible, placed upon homesteads. ...siderable number, the agent says, are ... qualified. If the work of settlement ... began to-day and prosecuted deliberately, ... take two or three years to complete it. ... entire process should be committed to a ... few persons, who should not be the agents ... Indians aiming to the greatest impar... and seeking the best interests of the ... All the foreign aid required in selecting ... for white people should be employed.

...people are fond of the land; they ... live near the water and in groves or ... As far as possible their choice should ... indulged. In order to make them content... ...ir hereditary tastes should be gratified ... encouragement given by indulging their ... will be an important factor in ... success, and all the elements of success ... can be brought to bear upon their tran... ...n, are worthy of being taken into operation. ...ir settlements should be contiguous ... as possible. They are fond of ... and if villages could be ... with outlying lands for ... it might be beneficial. The facilities ... schools which villages afford are obvious— ... their civilization would be far more ... promoted by keeping these people in ... neighborhoods as far as possible. It is indis... ... that both their tribal associations and ... habits should be broken up. It is as ... apparent that the entire process of set... ... these people, as independent farmers, will ... much time and no man should be ... to undertake it or set a part in it who ... acquainted with Indian character as ... with the requirements of a family on a ... and the plain enjoyment of agriculture. ... lands should be surveyed and the partition ... the people completed, and the residue ... the lands described or the maps accepted ... general land office and distributed before ... single white settler should be allowed to set... ... foot on any claim. Such a completion of ... work of assignment will prevent ... risk of collision between the whites ... the Indians, by making the transaction ... its involvements so plain that no mis... ... of claims or entries can be made.

The Indian agency should be continued for a ... years. The plan should be carried out under ... direction and no committee or trans... ... inspector should be allowed to supersede ... agent's authority on the ground. The as... ...ment of lands however should not be left ... the agent or to any one man. This duty ... be entrusted to a committee of three, ... the agent as chairman, his whole subject ... appeal and revision under the direction of ... board of Indian commissioners, whose de... ... upon the transactions of the committee ... be final.

It is indispensable to the judicious adjust... ... of this entire work that the committee ... be composed of men of experience and ... on this coast. It is proper to empha... ... this point.

As all essential factors in the final settlement ... to be considered. The transition from ... barbarism to civilization cannot be effected ... the training of a whole generation. ... take the Nez Perce children through ... course of education which will fit them for ... life, at least in its elementary degree. ... this will demand in addition to instruc... ... in the rudiments of the common school, a ... knowledge of household work for the ... and of agriculture and the mechanic arts ... the boys. There now exist several schools ... the reservation. One of these is a boarding ... The chief objection to its management ... the children upon leaving it slip back ... the habits of their parents, who live in ... deserving little more than the name ... and have no qualities that suggest a ... encourage to improvement and by the ... of environment send the youth back ... ignorance and uncivilized practices. ... boarding school can be easily ... to the purposes of an ... school. Shops and tools can be ... at a comparatively trifling expense, ... the sales will afterwards pay expenses. A ... mill and flouring mill are already in suc... ... operation. Adjacent lands are very ... for gardens, orchards and field crops. ... everything conspires to aid the Nez ... people to a rapid ascent to the position ... independent and responsible action to which ... are destined, and to prepare them for ... has been the earnest and persistent ... of their friends and benefactors.

The agent, Charles E. Monteith, Esq., is in ... with these views in general, and his ... is valuable, as it is grounded upon an ... knowledge of the Nez Perce people, ... an experience of ten or twelve years.

Shoddyism Well Rebuked.

... Commodore Vanderbilt was not the kind ... one would pick out for superintend... ... Sunday school, and yet he was free ... the most conspicuous faults of his son ... He made no pretension of aristo... exclusiveness, as the following little ... which is now going the rounds, will ... At Saratoga on one occasion, when ... on the piazza of a hotel, a somewhat ... lady approached and claimed his ... The commodore rose and ... affably with her, while his wife and ... sniffed the air with scorn. "Father," ... the young lady, as the Commodore re... ... his seat, "didn't you remember that ... Mrs. B— as the woman who used to ... to us at home?" "Certainly," re... ... the old gentleman, loud enough to be ..., "and I remember your mother ... used to sell root beer at three cents ... over in Jersey when I went up there ... Staten Island peddling oysters in my ..." And this is all there is of the Vander... ...ocracy. It used to be the remark of ... Commodore that "William always was ..." and he comprehends his son at an ... than did anybody else.

A new weekly paper, entitled *Marriage*, ... devoted to the promotion of that happy ... by bringing together the sundered halves ... humanity, gives the following appropriate ...

... "Don't you dance at all this eve... madam?" "Not till midnight." "Why ...?" "Because to-day is the anniversary of ... husband's death."

DECISION OF U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

U. S. District Court, District of Oregon.

FRIDAY, July 20, 1883.

The West Portland Homestead Association v. J. P. O. Lownsdale, assignee. No. 1361. Suit in equity for injunction.

(1) PLEA IN EQUITY. A plea of the statute of limitations to a bill in equity is a pure plea and need not be accompanied by an answer, unless the defense is anticipated by the bill, and some equitable circumstance is alleged therein for the purpose of avoiding the statute.

(2) LIMITATION IN § 5057 OF THE R. S. On September 6, 1871 G. and wife conveyed block 67 in Carter's addition to Portland to C., and on August 11, 1875, conveyed the same to the West P. H. A., and on February 19, 1878, L. was appointed the assignee in bankruptcy of C., and on March 27, 1883, was about to sell said block as said assignee, when said West P. H. A. brought suit against said assignee to enjoin said sale, alleging that the conveyance to C. was a mistake. *Held*, that under § 5057 of the R. S. the suit was barred by lapse of time unless the mistake was not discovered until within two years next before the commencement of the suit, which did not appear to be the case.

DEADY, J.—

On March 27, 1883, the plaintiff, a corporation formed and existing under the laws of Oregon, brought this suit to have the defendant as the assignee in bankruptcy of Charles M. Carter, perpetually enjoined from selling block 67 in Carter's addition to Portland.

The case was heard on a plea in bar to the bill, founded on the limitation contained in § 2 of the bankrupt act (§ 5057 R. S. which provides, that "No suit, either at law or in equity, shall be maintainable in any court between an assignee in bankruptcy and a person claiming an adverse interest, touching any property or rights of property transferable to or vested in such assignee, unless brought within two years from the time when the cause of action accrued for or against such assignee."

The facts stated in the bill necessary to an understanding of the case are briefly these:

On and prior to September 6, 1871 Joseph S. Smith, Charles M. Carter, T. J. Carter and L. F. Grover, were the owners in common of the unsold portion of the northeast quarter of the donation claim of Thomas and Minerva Carter, situated in township 1 south, range 1 west of the Wallamet meridian, and bounded on the south by the east and west subdivision line of section 4, in the township aforesaid; and as such owners, on or before October 1, 1871, caused the same to be surveyed and platted into blocks, lots and streets, by numbers and names, as Carter's addition to Portland, and divided the same between themselves by deeds of partition, designating therein, according to said plat, the lots and blocks allotted to each; that in the deed so executed to Charles M. Carter, there is described block 67, "in Carter's addition," whereas at the date of such deed there was no such block in said addition, the designation of the same therein being a mistake and without consideration between the parties thereto; that in October, 1871, said L. F. Grover and Elizabeth, his wife caused to be surveyed and platted into blocks, lots and streets by numbers and names, a certain tract of land, owned in severalty by said Elizabeth, and adjoining the first mentioned tract on the south, as a part of said Carter's addition, one of which blocks is said block 67 that afterwards said Grover and wife in conjunction with the other parties to said partition, executed a general plat of both said surveys and plats of Carter's addition and acknowledged the same, which was recorded on November 4, 1871; that on August 11, 1875 said Grover and wife for a valuable consideration duly conveyed to the plaintiff said block 67; that at the date of such conveyance and prior to the one to Charles M. Carter, said Grover and wife were in the exclusive possession of the said block and paid the taxes thereon, and the plaintiff since the conveyance to it has been and is now in the exclusive possession of the same and has paid the taxes thereon; and that said Charles M. Carter was never in the possession of the same or paid any taxes thereon, "but was ignorant that said mistaken designation was in his deed."

The bill also alleges that the plaintiff purchased the premises in good faith and that no creditor of said Carter was deceived by the fact that said block 67 was included in said deed to him; and that the defendant, as assignee aforesaid, now claims to be the owner of the same, and as such is about to sell it at public auction.

On the argument the point was made that this was not a pure plea and, therefore, it ought to be supported by an answer.

Where the matter of the plea is anticipated by the bill as a release, but circumstances are also alleged that may avoid its effect, as that it was obtained by fraud or mistake, the plea is not a pure one. In such cases the plea must deny the circumstances and be supported by an answer making a discovery touching the same. Story's Eq. P., §§ 674-5. A pure plea is founded on new matter, not apparent on the face of the bill or it is limited to a denial of some allegation therein, which goes to the foundation of the suit—as the fact of partnership. Story's Eq. P., §§ 660, 668.

The material facts contained in the plea appear on the face of the bill, except the recording of the deed aforesaid to Charles M. Carter on September 20, 1871—and the date—February 19, 1878—of the defendant's appointment as assignee in bankruptcy of said Carter; and if these two facts had been stated in the bill the defence might have been made by demurrer.

The right to maintain a suit to correct the alleged mistake in the conveyance to Carter was not barred by the law of the state at the date of the appointment of the defendant as his assignee in bankruptcy, and therefore the qualification of section 5057 supra, that it shall not have the effect to "revive a right of action barred at the time when an assignee is appointed," has no application to the case.

But I do not perceive that any attempt is made in the bill to anticipate this defence of lapse of time and avoid it, and therefore it seems to be a case for a pure plea of the statute —a simple statement of facts which show that the right to maintain this suit is barred because it was not brought within two years from the time it accrued.

The allegation concerning the possession of the premises in the meantime is not pertinent to this matter, as the right to maintain this suit is not affected by that fact, whatever weight it might have as evidence upon the question of mistake. If the plaintiff is in the possession of the premises and the defendant's right thereto is barred by the adverse occupation of the former and those under whom it claims, it may avail itself of that fact as a defence, when the defendant or his grantee seeks to recover that possession.

So with the allegations of good faith on the part of the plaintiff and the creditors of Carter not being deceived; they in no way excuse the delay in bringing this suit or tend to avoid the bar of the statute.

Neither is the allegation of Carter's ignorance of the fact that block 67 was included in the conveyance to him material in this connection. But if it had been alleged that the plaintiff was ignorant of the mistake, and did not discover it or become aware of it until within two years next before the commencement of this suit, that would be a circumstance sufficient to avoid the apparent bar of the statute, and to require an answer from the defendant in support of this plea and a denial of the same therein. For, in case of fraud or mistake a court of equity does not allow the statute to run until the discovery thereof. Story's Eq. per. § 1521-a. And this rule has now been incorporated into the statutes of many of the states, including Oregon (Code C. P., § 378); and in Bailey v. Glover (21 Wal., 347) was applied to this very statute by the supreme court in a case of fraud, and by a parity of reasoning and authority would doubtless be similarly construed in a case of mistake. See also Nicholas v. Murray, 5 Saw. 324; Carr v. Hilton, 1 Curt., 390. Counsel for the plaintiff also contends that the right to maintain this suit against the assignee did not accrue until the defendant set up a verbal claim to the property by advertising it for sale in March last, as the assignee in bankruptcy of Carter, and, therefore, the statute has not run.

But this view of the statute cannot be maintained. The deed to Carter vested the legal title to the premises in him, and the conveyance by the register in bankruptcy to the defendant passed the same to the latter. Under the subsequent conveyance by Grover and wife to the plaintiff, the latter only took what was then left in its grantor—the equitable estate with the right to maintain a suit to correct the mistake and acquire the legal title. This, if anything, was certainly an "adverse interest," touching property subsequently vested in the assignee, and the plaintiff was thereafter "a person claiming an adverse interest" in such property. The right to maintain this suit against Carter accrued to the plaintiff as soon as it succeeded to the rights of Grover and wife in the property, and it accrued as against his assignee in bankruptcy as soon as the latter was appointed. The two years' limitation then began to run and had expired before this suit was commenced.

There are two absolute conveyances to this property from the same parties, and as only one can stand and have effect according to its purport, they are necessarily in conflict from the date of ... claiming under ... versely to each ...

This point was ... vs. Glover, and ... brought a suit ... appointment, ... conveyances made ... filing his petition ... ing the opinion of the court, Mr. Justice Miller says: "Counsel for the appellant argues that the provision of the second section of the bankrupt act has no application to the present case, because it is not shown that the defendants have set up, or asserted any claim to the property sought to be recovered, adverse to that of the assignee. It is rather difficult to see what is meant by this proposition. The suit is brought to be relieved from some supposed claim of right or interest in the property on the part of the defendants. If no such claim exists, it does not stand in the way of complainant, and he does not need the aid of a court of equity to set it aside. If it is intended to assert that until some one asserts in words that he claims a right to property transferred to the assignee by virtue of the act, which it adverse to the bankrupt, the statute does not begin to run, though such person is in possession of the property, acting as owner and admitting no other title to it, we think the construction of the proviso entirely too narrow."

True, there is no claim that Carter or his assignee were ever in the possession of the premises and the contrary is alleged in the bill. But ever since September 20, 1871, the duly recorded deed of Grover and ... to, under whom the plaintiff claims by a conveyance of August 11, 1875, has, in contemplation of law, given notice and been a claim to all the world that Carter and the defendant as his successor in interest had an interest in the premises adverse to any claim inconsistent with such deed. See also Freelander et al. vs. Holloman et al., 9 Bank. Reg., 331.

The plea is sufficient.

C. F. Hed... for the plaintiff.

George H. Williams, for the defendant.

Strictly Commercial Lawyers.

"Gath" in the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Coming up in the elevated railroad car the same day, I met Henry L. Burnett, well known in Ohio. I asked him about the law. Said he, "I think the most exacting occupation in this country is that of the newspaper writer, if he pursues his work with zeal. The law is also hard labor. In this country commerce is the great pursuit. Even in the practice of law the commercial spirit is getting the upper hand. That is to say, our most successful lawyers are not men who go into court, or who dip deeply into the science of law, but men who have the commercial instinct, and whose law offices are real business places."

"Give me an instance."

"The most successful firm in New York, I suppose, in making money," said General Barnett, "is Alexander & Green. The head of the firm is what might be called a prompter or organizer of business enterprises. He or his firm is counsel for probably fifty corporations, some of them very strong. As he forms these companies or assists to form them, he takes stock in them, and, by virtue of his stockholdership, becomes a salaried man or the firm receives an annual fee. The same kind of lawyer is S. L. M. Barlow. He also negotiates as much like a merchant as a lawyer, takes contingent cases, acts diplomatist, and his office is organized like a factory. In this way the most successful lawyers nowadays are organized on the commercial basis."

Jones a healthy prohibitionist, who is giving a dinner to Pardner on strict temperance principles. "John, it is very close in here. Can't you open something?" Pardner (with eagerness): "Yes! that's a good idea! Open a bottle."

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MR. C. H. DRAPER of No. 223 Main street, Worcester, Mass., volunteers the following:

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April 11, 1883.

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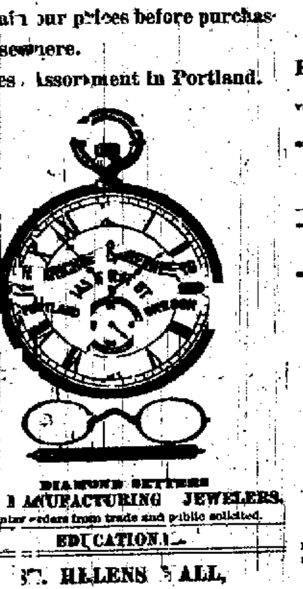

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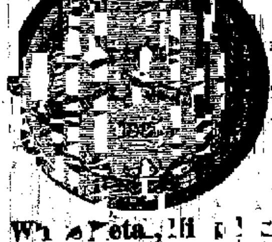

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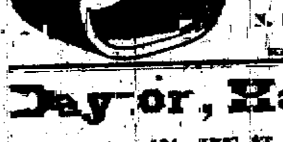

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The Daily Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1883.

THE CHOLERA.

It is singular that this dreaded disease, always endemic in India is not very fatal there, but that so soon as it is carried beyond that country, in which it appears to have its origin, it invariably assumes a deadly character. Though undoubtedly propagated by its own germs as other diseases are, it is still disputed whether it can properly be called a contagious disease; and certainly it is not contagious as yellow fever and small-pox are, since habitual personal contact with the sick in cases of cholera is often not followed by the disease. It has even been stoutly maintained that quarantines do no good in preventing its spread, because when the conditions are ripe for it it will certainly appear. But this is now generally regarded as an unsound opinion. If the disease is propagated from its germs the conditions, though favorable to the disease, must await the introduction of the germs before the disease itself appears.

Since the appearance of cholera in so fatal a form in Egypt, the health authorities at our eastern ports have been keeping close watch for any indication of its approach to our shores. From Washington the following facts have been furnished as to the last cholera epidemic in this country: Three distinct outbreaks of cholera occurred in widely remote parts of the United States in 1873. These were at Carthage, Ohio; Crow river, Minnesota; and Yankton, Dakota. The disease first made its appearance among emigrants from Holland, Sweden and Russia. The persons afflicted were apparently healthy during the voyage, and remained after landing until their goods were unpacked at the points named, and the spores liberated. The manner of the introduction of the Asiatic cholera into this country was the subject of a great deal of discussion during that year; and that it is capable of being transmitted in clothing and household goods seems to be demonstrated by the reports of the surgeons and health officers who gave especial attention to the subject. The majority who participated in the discussion scouted the idea that the epidemic was of indigenous character. They held that it was imported directly from the infected districts of Europe, or from through the West Indies to the United States. It was claimed to have been demonstrated beyond reasonable doubt that the outbreaks at Carthage, Yankton and Crow river, were directly traceable to the germs of the disease imported in the personal effects of the immigrants; and there would seem to be no reason to doubt the assertion.

The advances of cholera from India were formerly very slow, as they were made across central Asia and reached Constantinople and Alexandria only after long periods. But the quick transit now made through the Red sea changes this, so that there is now far more danger that the disease will be carried to Europe and even to America than there formerly was, and in much shorter time.

HORSES WANTED.

Almost every steamer brings one or more driving horses from California. Buyers have learned that it is next to impossible to find trained horses here, and that the quickest surest and cheapest way to get a thoroughly "broke" and stylish team is to send to San Francisco. This seems and is remarkable in a country celebrated for its blood and, too, where the market for carriage horses is certain and the prices at all times high. One fault of the Oregon horses is that they are not properly trained. Gentle, spirited and speedy they may be, but they "have never learned their business," and few who want horses for pleasure driving have either the skill or inclination to train them. In San Francisco or its neighborhood there are many horse trainers who make a business of buying promising colts developing their speed and bringing out their best driving qualities. Well trained, the animals sell for double their cost. Not infrequently extraordinary speed is developed, and then the trainer makes a "ten strike." But pursued as a regular business, horse training has been found highly profitable.

If farmers and others here would only learn that there is almost as much in the training and "style" of a horse as in the breeding and that one hundred, or even two hundred dollars is often added to the value of an animal by a few weeks' judicious grooming and driving, they would give more attention to a matter now almost wholly neglected. There is at all times a demand in Portland for driving horses at from two hundred to five hundred dollars each, and it would seem that so fine a horse country as Oregon and Washington ought to supply it. Animals are driven out of the country in great herds and sold at from seventy-five to two hundred dollars a head when, by a little skillful handling, they could be disposed of at home for double the prices secured elsewhere.

TRIAL BY JURY.

The article by Judge Deady on "Trial by Jury," reprinted to-day from the *American Law Reporter*, is valuable, both as an historical review and as an examination of the merits and faults of the jury system. Among the former, the effect of the system in keeping the people in contact with the administration of justice, and furnishing a vent through which the dissatisfaction of losing suitors and others may exhale without falling upon the judges of the courts, and so in the end destroying public confidence in their proceedings and decisions, is well stated. Again, some of the abuses into which the system has run are clearly presented—notably those which so often attend the selection of jurymen and the methods employed by unscrupulous members of the bar to secure verdicts through influence apart from all proper relation to the cases in hand. Criticisms of these methods by the press, with denunciation of those who employ them, is probably the best available corrective. That there is among the people an intelligence and a sense of honor and justice which, if always invoked, would keep the jury system in the main what it ought to be, no one can doubt. Juries then should be selected from the classes who represent these qualities; and to insure this result public opinion ought to be concentrated upon it as an indispensable means of securing the right administration of justice.

There is complaint in the east of general dullness in iron and steel industries. A Pennsylvania journal suggests that the explanation of it may "be found in the report of the number of miles of new railway built during the first half of the present year. This report shows a construction of 2509 miles of main track, as against about twice that number of miles during the same time last year. A shrinkage of fifty per cent. in the important item of railway building must in itself cause depression and unsettle iron and steel values if there were no other causes at work in the same direction. When this fact is viewed in connection with the large increase in furnaces and rolling mills which is constantly going on the apparent stagnation ceases to be a wonder. But for the rapid growth of the country and the constantly increasing uses to which iron and steel can be put the depression would be much greater than it is."

OUR BOYS.

The people of Portland have a right to be proud of the manly part which the young men, born and bred in the city, are taking in the busy world. With but few exceptions the Portland boys have grown up worthy sons of their worthy sires. The older crowd has now been out of school for some years, and in one way or another has gained prominent connection with affairs. We see their names over the solid houses of the city, and hear their opinions quoted as authority in the business marts of the state; we see them in the law, taking honorable places at the bar and even on the bench; in the medical profession we see them able and skillful, and rapidly striding the front rank; in the various other professions, in the army—at home and abroad, we see them honorable and capable and in some instances already distinguished men. A younger crowd of boys is just now coming on, and bright, manly looking fellows they are, with energy in their quick steps and promise in their clear eyes. Our boys have missed some of the advantages to be found in the east, but they have escaped some of the vices of the east, and they easily "hoe their row" with the importations from the other side of the continent. Nothing speaks so well for a city as a fine product of young men, and Portland may point with pride to her sons. Not only the Portland boys, but the boys of the state at large have turned out remarkably well. The younger rank of prominent and useful men the whole state over are Oregon born, and not a few of their brethren, having gone into other states, are spreading the good fame of Oregon.

It ought to encourage those whose circumstances in the beginning seem a little hard that the prizes are not all being won by those whose prospects seemed most brilliant at the start. Those of the Oregon boys who found careers ready-made for them in advance have generally done well, but they have achieved no greater success than others who began with apparently poorer opportunities. Even thus early some of the youngsters, whose inheritance seemed only as "iron fortune," have pulled up alongside and even gone ahead of some whose beginnings were airer. Here, as elsewhere, the youth of integrity, industry and good sense finds no difficulty in getting on in the world.

PENNSYLVANIA DOCTRINE.

In Pennsylvania every man of every political party is an extreme protectionist. A favorite idea with Pennsylvania statesmen is to repeal the taxes on liquors and tobacco, so that the demand for revenue from other persons will make it necessary to keep the tariff laws in a condition which will secure increasing profits to Pennsylvania manufacturers—at the expense of course, of the non-manufacturing sections of the country. Commenting on the fact that the protection demanded by Pennsylvania at the expense of the rest of the country has now developed a new feature in the proposition to distribute the treasury surplus resulting from it among the states in proportion to population, the New York *Times* remarks that "the doctrine would carry centralization far beyond anything heretofore proposed. It might logically be carried to the extent of supporting the state governments at the expense of the nation, whose revenue for the purpose being raised by protective duties, which, according to the Pennsylvania theory, would only have the effect of fostering industry and making the country richer. If it would be unconstitutional, then the raising of any revenue by national taxation for the benefit of state governments would be unconstitutional. To this extreme of absurdity are the Pennsylvania protectionists carried by their desperate shift for maintaining high duties." The money so donated to the states would undoubtedly be squandered by the states with the prodigality which attends the obtainment of money without cost or effort, and would be a most fruitful source of jobbery and corruption.

Culm, slack and coal dust are now being worked over in eastern cities into very valuable fuel by a process thus described: The material is put into hoppers, from which it passes through a series of revolving drums, in which it is thoroughly dried. From these it is carried to a receptacle situated near the press. The dust at a temperature of about 140 degrees Fahr., is then thrown into the mixing apparatus, in which it is thoroughly stirred by revolving shafts with blades, while the proper quantity of pitch and coal tar is added from a reservoir in which it is maintained at a temperature of 180 degrees by steam heat. The pitch is mixed with a certain quantity of coal tar to give it the proper toughness. When thoroughly mixed with the melted pitch, the mass is plastic, and can readily be moulded into any desired shape. It is then carried to the press where it is delivered between rolls having moulds upon their surfaces, from which the egg-shaped lumps are discharged. When discharged from the press the lumps are quite hot and have to be cooled by jets of water. As thus prepared, the fuel is compact and very hard. Formerly clay was used as a cementing material, but now no incombustible or ash-producing material is required. In Philadelphia from 200 to 300 tons of coal dust are thus treated daily.

The death of Captain Henry Hubbard Pierce, U. S. A., is an event which cannot but call forth expressions of regret and sorrow from all who were so fortunate as to know him. He was a man of great simplicity and purity of character, and possessed no small share of true literary talent. Of his remarkable translation of Virgil we have heretofore spoken; and his version of the odes of Horace, which was soon to appear, is commended by those who have seen it as an equally original and meritorious performance. Though he had the literary faculty rather than the true poetic gift, his original work was characterized by spirit and energy; and his good taste always insured a commendable excellence of literary execution. We learn that he has left a good deal of unpublished work both in verse and prose. But above his character as a student and writer here was the true worth of the gentleman, the memory of which will always be cherished by those who have known him.

In these days when every church has its pipe organ and operatic choir, it is seldom that one has the opportunity of hearing the good old songs sung in the good old way. The choir of Trinity church was absent for some reason last night, and after reading the first part of the service, the officiating clergyman said: "I see neither choir nor organist; but, brethren, men and women were made before organs. We have just read from the psalter: 'I will praise God with my best member;' and now let us join in singing the good hymn, 'Jesus, Lover of My Soul.'" And the congregation did join in it and in another. "Such good music," remarked a prominent member of the church after the service, "we have not had in Trinity for many a day."

During the past week several representatives of St. Paul and Chicago have arrived in Portland and are now looking the business situation over. Of course nothing can be done till connection is made in Montana, but eastern business men are widewake to the new situation [illegible] be in the field.

THE TELEGRAPHIC SITUATION.

THE OREGONIAN has a special from its office in San Francisco which leads it to infer that eastern business, including press report is regularly received by wire at that city. Our representative speaks of having both press and special report from the east for THE OREGONIAN, which indicates that the strike has not paralyzed business except on the Pacific coast northern lines, and that Mr. Jaynes in his dispatch to Mr. Lamb was altogether correct in saying that business was "going on as usual with all points except Oregon." North of California the strike has been confined to the Portland office; but as Portland is the main point in the north, the interruption here stopped for the time the whole course of business. But in all probability a force will be obtained within a very few days to do all the business of the Portland office as usual. In fact, the office is now taking all the commercial business that offers, and is getting it through though as yet with some little delay. Suspension of press report is not likely to continue beyond two or three days more, at farthest, and we look for some report for to-morrow's OREGONIAN. The indications now are that the striking operators at Portland have not been backed by the "brotherhood" throughout the country to the extent they supposed.

In reply to a question put to him by an OREGONIAN representative at Butte City, Montana, on Saturday, the question being whether he would accept the democratic nomination for president or vice-president next year, Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, bending his eye on vacancy and speaking as if holding discourse with the incorporeal air, remarked that he had "nothing to say about politics." Mr. Hendricks evidently has his lightning rod up again.

All accounts tend to show that there has been a turn in the tide of political affairs in Ohio during the last two or three weeks, and that the democratic situation, at first so hopeful, is really growing critical. The main reason is that the democratic party allowed itself to become identified with and pledged to the free liquor interests, which has become extremely unpopular since the good results of the Scott tax law became apparent.

A newspaper printed "down in Maine" says that "Oregon and Washington have recently made heavy gains in population and will apply for admission into the union at the next session of congress. Should they be admitted, it will give us six electoral votes."

Note to summer tourists: "Be it ever so sweltering there's no place like home."

*** Winter finds out what summer lays by." Kidney-Wort cures in winter and summer. There is scarcely a person to be found who will not be greatly benefited by a thorough course of Kidney-Wort every spring. If you cannot prepare it dry, buy the liquid. It has the same effect.*

MEETING NOTICES.

Court Mount Hood No. 6400, A. O. F.—A regular meeting of this court will be held this Monday evening, July 23d, at 8 o'clock. Members of sister courts are cordially invited to attend. By order. Wm. Peake, Rec. Sec. **R. ROBERTS**, C. R.

Harmony Lodge, A. F. & A. M. No. 12—There will be a special meeting of this lodge this evening at half past 7 o'clock, for work in the first and second degrees. A full attendance is requested. W. A. BUCHANAN, Sec'y.

Members of Pacific Lodge No. 17 and Sister Lodges are earnestly requested to meet at Temperance Hall (over Prentiss music store) Tuesday evening, July 24, 1883, at 1:30 P. M., to attend the funeral of our late brother and Recorder, Chas A. M. Myers. C. R. STUBBLE, Foreman.

MARRIED.

At Seattle, July 19, James Anderson and Mary Henderson.

At Neah Bay, July 17, Robert Lyall and Allie May Wood.

DIED.

Sunday morning, July 22, 1883, at 9:30, at his residence, 91 Taylor street, Charles A. M. Myers, aged 38 years.

Funeral from Taylor street M. E. Church Tuesday, July 24, at 1:30 P. M. Friends of the family invited to attend. (Pittsburg, Pa., papers please copy.) 21j2

A. Dalles, July 20, Joseph H. Stilll, aged 60 years.

A. Dalles, July 16, Mrs. John A. Miller, aged 61 years.

Schwab, Artistic Painter, Front, cor. Washington.

Try Dr. Henley's Celery, Beef and Iron.

J. A. Beck, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 149½ Front.

NEW TO-DAY.

H. C. Hall, Architect, over First National Bank.

FOR RENT—FIVE NICE UNFURNISHED rooms; good location for offices. 233 First street, near Main. 23jt

TO LET—HOUSE WITH 8 ROOMS; MODERN Improvements 7th and Oak sts. Inquire of S. M. LYON, 125 Front street. 23jytf

10 CARPENTERS WANTED ON THE NEW Chinese Theater now being constructed on Second street, between Yamhill and Taylor. Good price. H. J. BE[illegible]TY. 1t

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF LEAVING THE state, a grocery store and saloon, with stock, fixtures, horse and wagon and first-class trade in very good locality; is doing a splendid business. Apply at QUIT WON OTTERSTADT's 106 First street. 23jy4

Attention, Knights of Pythias.

Members of Myrtle Lodge No. 2, K. of P., will meet at the Castle Hall Tuesday, 24th inst., at 12:30 P. M., to attend the funeral of our late brother, CHAS. A. M. MYERS. Members of sister lodges and sojourning brethren are respectfully invited to attend, as also endowment rank members. JOHN A. AKLSTEDT, C. C.

COTTIER VENTILATION—ALL PERSONS who have infringed upon Cottier's system of ventilation of water closets, etc., are notified that the circuit court of the United States for the district of Oregon, having rendered its decision July 20, 1883, sustaining the patent, unless they promptly call upon the undersigned and settle, suits will be commenced against them at once for the infringement. COTTIER & CO., Sixth street, corner of Morrison, Central school building.

THE GREAT SLAUGHTER

OF

Ladies', Children's and Men's

BOOTS AND SHOES

OF ALL KINDS

STILL CONTINUES

At No. 98 North First St.

First Block South of the Clarendon.

AT PRIVATE SALE, and

Auction This Morning

At 10 o'clock.

SUMMONS.—IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE state of Oregon for Multnomah county. J. L. Acker and G. W. Lelly, partners as Acker & Lelly, plaintiff vs. John Davenport, defendant. To John Davenport, the above named defendant: In the name of the state of Oregon you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled action on or before the first day of the next regular term of the above entitled court, the same being the 3d day of September A. D. 1883; and if you fail so to answer, for want thereof the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and two and 40-100 dollars and the costs and disbursements of said action.

FAC[illegible] HEIMER & [illegible]ACH, Attorneys for plaintiff.

Dated July 21, 1883. Published in the DAILY OREGONIAN by order of the Honorable Raleigh Stott, judge of the above entitled court. 23jytowt[illegible]

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE improvement of the brick building on the northwest corner of Front and Washington streets can be seen at H. C. Hall's office, No. 27 First National Bank building, on and after to-day. Bids will be received at the office of undersigned, No. 7½ Washington street, up to Wednesday, July 25.

W. K. SMITH and GEO. WOODWARD.

Portland, Ogn., July 21, 1883. 20jytd

THE GRAND LIVERY STABLE.

The livery stock of this establishment having been "through the fiery ordeal" of this honored and "wholesome" fire sale, saved from the fire, it can be found at the northeast corner of Second and [illegible] sts., where customers will be kindly received and promptly waited upon by

F. M. WILBUR, Proprietor. 21jy3*

GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL AND ORPHANAGE.

Twenty-First and Lovejoy, Portland.

RT. REV. B. WISTAR MORRIS, D. D. .... Rector

GEN J. H. EATON. .... Treasurer

Only children requiring medical treatment will be admitted to the Orphanage. Patients admitted day or night. For further information apply to the Rector or to the Superintendent, [illegible] 1jyt6mth*

FOR SALE.

Two Fine lots in Couch Addition, [illegible] each. Must be sold at [illegible].

W[illegible] & RIGGEN, Real Estate Agents. 21jy3*

AMUSEMENTS.

WILL EXHIBIT AT

PORTLAND,

July 27th, 28th and 30th.

DAN CASTELLO'S

Colossal [illegible]

CIRCUS

—AND—

Great International Allied Attractions.

THE GREATEST CIRCUS EXHIBITION

Ever Perfected

Or conceived. The top of the Ladder of Fame; overshadowing all competition; challenging all rivalry in Equestrianism and Gymnastics.

Dan Castello will Forfeit $50,000 to any Circus Manager in America that can duplicate the same acts as performed in the GREAT NICKLE PLATE CIRCUS.

See the stud of Performing Horses, led by

SENATOR,

The only Circassian Trick Horse under the canopy of Heaven, and the handsomest that travels God's green earth.

$10,000 in Gold for His Equal.

The most Marvelous Performers on the face of the globe, headed by the peerless, preeminent, phenomenal and only

DAN CASTELLO,

The King of Transatlantic Arenas, winning plaudits from all nations; his equal not known to imitate him in past adventure; the super or, the greatest, the world-acknowledged only living clown will surely appear. Each performance providing over three hours of hearty and solid fun.

LAMONDE!

The Great Ascensionist, will make an outside ascent to the top of the center pole of single telegraph wire, 150 feet in length, at 1 P. M.

Two Performances Daily.

Afternoon at 2 o'clock. Evening at 8 o'clock

POPULAR PRICES.

MECHANICS' PAVILION,

Friday and Saturday, July 27 and 28

TWENTY-FOUR HOURS OF

Athletic Sports!

Three Great Bona fide Matches.

$1000 IN STAKES!

The Greatest Athletic Tourney of Modern Times.

DONALD DINNIE!

The champion athlete of the world and the champion Scotch back hold wrestler of the world, matched for $250 a side and one-half the gate money to beat his best record.

24-HOUR BICYCLE CONTEST.

Twenty-four hours of continuous Bicycle riding for a purse of $[illegible].

GRAND SKATING CONTEST

For the Oregon Championship Medal.

DONALD DINNIE at hammer-throwing.
DONALD DINNIE at lifting dumb-bells.
DONALD DINNIE at tossing the caber.
DONALD DINNIE in Scotch highland dancing.

Entries for running, leaping, jumping, and other feats of strength and dexterity.

Admission—50c; Season Tickets, $1 00; Reserved seats, 25c extra.

SELLWOOD!

LATEST TIME TABLE.

Family Picnics Every Day to Sellwood and Oswego.

The CITY OF SELLWOOD will make regular trips each day, last trip on Sunday leaving Sellwood at 6:30 P. M.) between Portland, Sellwood, Milwaukie and Oswego, touching at City View Park and Red House.

FROM FOOT OF TAYLOR STREET.

LEAVES SELLWOOD.	LEAVES PORTLAND.
6:30, 8:30, 10:30 A. M.	7:00, 10:00, 11:40 A. M.
1:30, 3:30, 5:30 P. M.	2:00, 4:30, 6:30 P. M.

At 7:00 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. leaves Portland for Milwaukie, White House and Oswego.

Returning, leaves Oswego at 8:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M., touching all intermediate points up and down.

RATES.

Passage to Sellwood	15 cents
Round trip to Sellwood	25 "
Passage to Milwaukie	25 "
Round trip to Milwaukie	40 "
Passage to Oswego	30 "
Round trip to Oswego	50 "
Commutation rates to residents of Sellwood	5 "

THE REASON

Sellwood has grown constantly in public favor is because of the actual intrinsic value of the property. It is the best site in or out of Portland for the average man who expects to earn his daily bread through his own exertion to get a home. He saves rent and a hundred other expenses. He gets a home of his own. He gets into a healthy and sightly locality. He has just as good school privileges as could be asked for; is in fifteen minutes' ride of the center of Portland; costs only 5 cents passage on the company's boat. He can work his ten hours in Portland if he likes and reach Sellwood in the evening before his luckless chum, who pays $20 per month house rent on Twelfth street, walks out home. That's the reason Sellwood property is selling so rapidly. Lots are sold on installments of $10 per month.

PIANOS

AND

ORGANS.

Largest Stock and Cheapest Prices.

GARDNER BROS.,

165 First Street

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

We have this day sold our entire stock of

Guns, Pistols, Cutlery, Fishing Tackle and Sporting Goods

TO

WILLIAM BECK & SON,

To whom we recommend our customers.

THEODORE DAVIS & CO.,

Portland, Or.

COUNTRY VISITORS AND OTHERS are right, and so on Walter O'Brien, the pawnbroker, 3 First st., New Market Block, where they will get bargains in gold and silver watches, revolvers, guns, etc. Money loaned on valuables, etc.

WANTS.

WANTED—MEN AND [illegible] a permanent and good [illegible] call at [illegible] room 14 [illegible]

EQUITY WANTED—AB [illegible] months, from six to eight [illegible] rent to [illegible] Box 100 Portland

WANTED—LADIES AND [illegible] Harris' Magic of [illegible] tion to preserve youth [illegible] moves [illegible] freckles, and [illegible] vet, Barbers, [illegible] chapped hands; price 50 [illegible] Lightning [illegible] Company [illegible] all druggists [illegible] 50 cents [illegible] ARD & CO., No. 42 and [illegible] agents.

N TOE! PACKING [illegible]

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

SMART BOY WANTS [illegible] Address [illegible] Morrison street.

WANTED—PLACE TO [illegible] speaks German and [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION [illegible] Address F. [illegible] this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION [illegible] address [illegible] Fourteenth

WANTED—AN ENGINEER [illegible] 12 years' business [illegible] and an [illegible] desires a business [illegible] Salary no object [illegible] town. [illegible] office.

A COMPETENT MAN, A [illegible] located in Oregon, desires [illegible] manufacturing concern, as [illegible] tensive and an experience [illegible] Address [illegible]

HELP WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY [illegible] White Men [illegible] of the Washington Im[illegible] Wood wages. For particulars [illegible] TOMLINSON [illegible] House [illegible] Saturday.

WANTED—A CLOTHING SALESMAN [illegible] experienced [illegible] Good reference [illegible] at [illegible] No. 271 [illegible] First street.

CHOP HOUSE [illegible] for [illegible] ANDREWKA [illegible]

QUARRYMEN WANTED [illegible] Apply [illegible] between 9 and 10 [illegible]

WANTED—A SMALL [illegible] family [illegible] children. Apply No. 214, cor. [illegible]

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD [illegible] salesman in a [illegible] dress, with reference A. B. [illegible]

BARBER WANTED—STEADY EMPLOYMENT. Apply [illegible] Oriental hotel.

AT [illegible] EMPLOYMENT [illegible] please [illegible] address as above.

AGENTS WANTED.

A GENTS WANTED FOR [illegible] paying books [illegible] A. ROMAN, No. 10 Bosar St. San Francisco.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—CHARLES, [illegible] home to-day bring [illegible] Cleaning Powder. All [illegible] package [illegible] all [illegible] man's [illegible]

BUSINESS SPECIALS.

MISS POPE, LATE OF SAN FRANCISCO, [illegible] 95 Morrison [illegible] at residence [illegible] and new [illegible] invited.

C. [illegible] CAN BE FOUND AT THE [illegible] First [illegible] Portland, Or. [illegible]

NOTICE—ALL PERSONS [illegible] against the [illegible] International Hotel [illegible] may be [illegible] of the [illegible]

A. WITKIDING, THEO. AND GREISON, [illegible] Watchmaker and Jeweler [illegible] watches, clocks, jewelry, spectacles [illegible] Watch repairing a specialty [illegible]

LADIES WHO WISH GOOD [illegible] careful treatment during [illegible] the same by inquiring at [illegible] and Stark.

CALL AND SEE ROLANDS' ARCTIC CAMP stove [illegible] ALLBE & [illegible] North First street.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. [illegible] M. D., GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY of Paris, late [illegible] of [illegible] England, San Francisco [illegible] Hours [illegible]

[illegible] M. D., OFFICE [illegible] diseases [illegible] payable.

C. [illegible] GILDER, M. D., HOMŒOPATHIC AND surgeon, rooms 8 and 9, New [illegible] Bank Building, cor. First and Washington sts.

HUMAN HAIR GOODS.

MRS. WHARTON, FROM NEW YORK, A [illegible] located at No. 201 Morrison street; [illegible] all classes of the hair and restores it [illegible] San Francisco; also keeps a [illegible] of all the [illegible] styles [illegible] The Langtry waves [illegible]

CLINE WASS, NO. 64 [illegible] STREET, Dealer in Human hair [illegible] All kind of work to hair done to order. [illegible]

TO LET—ROOMS.

NICELY FURNISHED [illegible] ROOMS: GOOD [illegible] Lincoln.

FOR RENT—NICELY [illegible] Yamhill street [illegible]

FURNISHED, VERY [illegible] rooms to let [illegible] without board, [illegible]

FURNISHED ROOMS [illegible] ELEVENTH ST. [illegible] references required.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET AT [illegible] ENTH street, between Stark and Oak [illegible]

TO RENT—RICHLY [illegible] FURNISHED ROOMS FOR [illegible] Apply [illegible]

FOR RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM SUITABLE for two gentlemen; No. [illegible] West Park st. corner Yamhill.

FURNISHED ROOMS [illegible] LET [illegible] NICE [illegible] board and privilege of bath. [illegible]

TO LET—FURNISHED [illegible] rooms [illegible] New House and [illegible]

FURNISHED ROOMS [illegible] LET [illegible]

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms, in a private family; board if required; 220 Ninth street, between [illegible]

A HANDSOME FURNISHED SUITE OF ROOMS in a private family [illegible] Reference required. [illegible] bet. Yamhill and Taylor.

THE CHERRY LODGING HOUSE, N. MORRISON street, between [illegible] and Fifth. [illegible] rooms to rent.

FOR RENT—A HANDSOME SUITE [illegible] furnished rooms, 140 [illegible]

ROOMS AND BOARD.

FURNISHED ROOM [illegible] BOARD [illegible] [illegible] Park.

TO LET—HOUSES AND STORES.

TO LET—LARGE NEW [illegible] RESIDENCE [illegible] near [illegible]

TO RENT—THE LARGE DOUBLE BRICK [illegible] Seventh and [illegible] street [illegible] completed and [illegible] at a discount to desirable [illegible] Apply on the premises. [illegible]

HOUSE FOR RENT [illegible] No. [illegible] Sixth street [illegible]

STORE TO RENT [illegible] FIRST STREET [illegible]

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—BEING COMPELLED TO LEAVE the state, the old-established [illegible] for rent a business [illegible] in the [illegible] town [illegible] with [illegible] the lease. At [illegible] stock of tools and [illegible] shop [illegible] W. H. [illegible] HALL, [illegible]

LOST.

LOST—A RED IRISH SETTER PUP, WITH [illegible] Liberal reward [illegible]

LOST—AT THE TIME OF THE DEATH OF [illegible] on the [illegible] Railroad, [illegible] numbers and amounts:

[illegible] dollars reward [illegible] the above checks to [illegible] Portland, Oregon.

DENTISTRY.

DR. E. CHANCE, D. D. S., ROYAL DENTAL [illegible] First and Alder Streets, Portland.

STRAW WORK.

A. LEW HATS CLEANED [illegible] in the latest [illegible] Third street [illegible]

[illegible]

PORTLAND [illegible] COMPANY [illegible] [illegible] Office and [illegible] Portland, Oregon.

FRUITS AND NUTS.

F. L. PAGE, DEALER IN ORANGES, LEMONS, Fresh Fruits and [illegible] Front st.

L. FELDMANN & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers

Dealers in Wooden and Willow Ware and manufacturers of [illegible] No. 136 First street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE SUIT OF PARLOR FURNITURE at a great sacrifice and on easy terms. Can be seen at 90 North First street. 21jy4

FOR SALE—A RESTAURANT DOING A SPLENDID business and in a good locality. Address "C," this office.

FOR SALE—A NO. 6412 ENGINE, 20-HORSE power in good order; price $[illegible]. Inquire of E. W. HART, C street, bet. First and Second, or 180 South Second. 21jy

$600 FOR TEN DAYS ONLY—A HALF INTEREST in a well-established business. Very nice work and pays a good interest. Young man with energy preferred. Particulars to principals only. Plato's Business and Inventor's Agency, Room 21, Dekum's block, corner First and Washington. 21jy

FOR SALE—DRAY HORSE, WEIGHING 1400 pounds; sound and reliable; aged 6 years. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING GROCERY BUSINESS in the south end of the city. J. FRED CLARK & CO., 28 Washington street. 18jy

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE Umatilla Flouring Mills. Machinery in good running order. Two run of stone. Splendid water power, and including 200 acres of land, garden, fruit trees, etc., etc. Inquire of John R. Foster & Co., Umatilla, or of John R. Foster, 20 Front st., Portland. 11jy

WATCHMAKER'S OUTFIT AT A BARGAIN. Complete and in first-class condition. Jonn Stark, Waltham Lathe, 12 inch bed; Tools and materials. Apply at 125 Front st. jy1[illegible]

FOR SALE—A GOOD CHANCE FOR A HOTEL man. The Western hotel in Walla Walla, good hard finished house, good furniture, central location; is well patronized. Terms reasonable, part payment cash, will take mortgage for remainder. For particulars address MRS. PERKINSON, Western hotel, Walla Walla. 1[illegible]

FINE FURNITURE AT PRIVATE SALE—ONE Elegant Library Suit, Body Brussels Carpets, fine Reception Chairs, Lounge, massive Walnut Extension Table, Inlaid Library Table, Elegant Window Draperies, Hall Rack, Plate Mirror, Library Table, Orient Range; etc., etc., now at residence. Inquire of GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers, No. 45 First st. 1[illegible]

FOR SALE—GOOD GENTLE RIDING PONY AT 215 Eighth street, corner Salmon. 11jy1m

FOR SALE—THE PORTLAND LAUNDRY, fully furnished and equipped and doing a good business. The buyer can lease building for one year at $30 per month. Inquire at the laundry. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A NEW FLOURING MILL ON THE Willamette river, ten miles south of Salem; three run of burrs; one of the finest water powers in the state: 46 feet fall; a rare bargain. Reason for selling, am not a miller. For particulars inquire at No. 10, Holladay avenue, East Portland. 20jytf

MATCH FACTORY FOR SALE, WITH BUILDINGS, machinery, etc., etc.; terms easy. Call at No. 10, northeast corner Park and A streets. [illegible]

FOR SALE OR RENT—ONE OF THE BEST restaurants in Portland; doing a good business; a good chance for an energetic man. Address RESTAURANT, this office. 14jy[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LOUISE A. ATHERTON, ROOM 5, MULTNOMAH block, corner of Fifth and Morrison streets, Magnetic healer. All cases treated successfully. 22jy[illegible]

THE PARTIES WHO HELPED CARRY AWAY the clothing from Tung Lee's wash house, on C street, between First and Second, at the time of the fire last night will be rewarded on returning them. TUNG LEE. [illegible]

NOTICE—ALL PARTIES WHO HOLD ACCOUNTS against Mergen & Collins are hereby notified to hand in said accounts within three days from date. Portland, July 17, 1883. Mergen & Collins. 17jy[illegible]

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWO CHOICE LOTS, CORNER OF Eleventh and Market. Price, $[illegible]. Call on Patrick Holland, 300 Market street. 21[illegible]

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PAYING PROPERTY in the heart of the city—three-story brick on corner First and Salmon, on one lot—$[illegible].

Fraction of two lots, 75x100, on S. E. corner Second and Alder—$[illegible].

One-story brick on two lots, N. W. corner Front and Taylor—$[illegible].

For further particulars apply to L. L. HAWKINS, No. 70 Oak street. [illegible]

LITTLE HOMES ON THE INSTALLMENT plan; one-fourth cash, balance in monthly payments of $10 per month, with interest. I will sell five acres for $[illegible], 10 acres for $475; 20 acres for $[illegible], near the city of Portland; suitable for suburban homes, and adapted to the growing of small fruits or for garden purposes. Now is the time to buy. Don't wait, when you can get one so cheap and on such easy terms. Come and take a free ride and see this property. HARRISON B. OATMAN, northeast corner First and Stark street.

MULTNOMAH, THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND accessible suburban property in the market, is an undulating plateau naturally drained, cleared and nearly all in grass; commands a view of Portland, East Portland, Albina, the Willamette river and all the improvements made and to be made by the North Pacific Terminal Company; has just been laid out into Blocks 214x200, lots 50x100, streets 80, and alleys 16 feet. This property is part of the Thompson donation claim, on which are located all of the improvements made and to be made by the Terminal Company on the east side, and adjoins on the south the Freeland claim, on which is the most valuable property in Albina. Multnomah is situated about half a mile north from Albina ferry, 300 feet from N. P. Terminal Company's east line, 1500 feet north machine shops and car works, 600 feet east from O. R. & N. Co.'s railway track; 3000 feet from Willamette river, O. R. & N. Co.'s depot, wharf house, elevator and N. P. R. R. proposed bridge. To encourage and aid the Multnomah Railway Company to construct its railway from Front and Morrison streets along the route and during the life of its franchise—via Albina ferry to the center of the tract—lots for a limited period are offered at very low prices, ranging from $100 to $400. Terms of sale: One-fourth or more cash, balance quarter-yearly. By agreement at time of purchase, payments may be made in ten or less monthly installments. Interest on deferred payments, 9 percent; 5 percent off for all cash. Apply in person or by letter to the undersigned, at 155 First st., corner Morrison. [14jlm] JNO. R. WHEAT.

TO STOCK-RAISERS.

FOR SALE—IN LANE COUNTY, OREGON, 8 miles from railroad. 2000 acres of level improved land, all fenced, with orchard, dwelling house, barns and granaries, plenty of timber for farm use, and good water, one of the best wheat, dairy or stock farms in the state. Price $15 per acre. For particulars address FARM, this office, or D. M. RISDON, Eugene City, Lane county, Oregon. 1[illegible]

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.

C. W. BROWN, CIVIL ENGINEER.

Railroad, hydraulic, bridge and general engineering work and surveying. Room 11, Ainsworth block, corner Third and Oak streets, Portland, Oregon. [illegible]

ALFRED F. SEARS (MEM. AM. SOC. CIVIL ENGINEERS, Mem. National Corps Eng. and Arch., Peru), Consulting Civil and Sanitary Engineer. Ventilation and Drainage a specialty. Centennial Building Second street, between Yamhill and Morrison Portland, Or. P. O. Box No. 3[illegible]

R. W. & T. M. OGILBE,

CIVIL ENGINEERS AND DRAUGHTSMEN.

Special Attention Given to City Work.

Office—Room 2, Ainsworth Block, Third and Oak sts.

E. D. COOPER. M. A. HAMILTON.

COOPER & HAMILTON,

CIVIL ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING,

Room 14, First National Bank,

Portland, Or.

Plans and Estimates furnished for Wharves and Bridging.

GUNPOWDER.

CHAS. H. DODD & CO., AGENTS CAL. POWDER Works. Front, First and Vine sts., Portland. [illegible]

CORBETT, FAILING & CO., AGENTS FOR DU pont's Gunpowder, 81 and 83 Front street, Portland, Oregon. [illegible]

PICNICS AND EXCURSIONS.

NOTICE.

Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.

AND

Ilwaco Steam Navigation Co.

EXCURSION TICKETS

Have been placed on sale as follows:

Portland to Ilwaco and Return.

Fare $3 75. Tickets good to return until Aug. 31.

ALSO

Through Single Trip Tickets, Portland to Ilwaco. Fare $2 75.

Portland to Seaside Landing and Return.

Fare—$[illegible]. Tickets good to return until Sept. 30.

ALSO

Through Single Trip Tickets, Portland to Seaside Landing. Fare $[illegible].

Steamer WIDE WEST leaves Portland daily, except Wednesday, at 6 A. M., arriving at Astoria at 11:30 A. M., connecting with steamers "Gen. Miles" or "Canby," which come alongside to receive passengers and baggage, leaving for Ilwaco direct, at 1 P. M., arriving there at 2:30 P. M.

Returning, steamer leaves Ilwaco at 9:30 A. M., arriving at Astoria at 11:30 A. M., connecting with steamer "Wide West," leaving Astoria at 1 P. M., arriving at Portland at 8:30 P. M.

For Seaside and Grimes Hotels.

Steamer WIDE WEST arrives at Astoria at 11:30 A. M., connecting with steamer "Gen. [illegible]," which comes alongside to receive passengers and baggage, and leaves for Seaside or Skipanon Landings, according to tide, at 1 P. M. At either of these landings passengers take stage for the hotels, arriving there about 4 P. M. Returning, passengers leave hotels at [illegible] A. M., connecting with "Wide West," which leaves at [illegible] P. M., arriving at Portland at 8:30 P. M.

A. L. STOKES, Ass't Sup't of Traffic. JOHN MUIR, Sup't of Traffic.

E. P. ROGERS, Gen'l Agent. J. H. D. GRAY, Agt. Ilwaco S. N. Co. 20jy1

NOTICE.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

NEW TACOMA LOTS

For cash or on the installment plan, before the Northern Pacific road is completed. To get the benefit of the boom, call on

W. W. WATT, 67 Oak street, with Portland Ice Co.

CHOICE TIMBER LANDS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO DIRECT PARTIES to choice government and school timberlands. They are situated in the most desirable parts of Oregon and Washington Territory. Our list embraces one hundred thousand acres, directly, thousand acres of fine fir, two thousand acres of excellent cedar. Have also a large amount of deeded timber for sale. Call on or address, FISK & [illegible], Room 10, Ainsworth Block, Portland, Or.

LIME! LIME!

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE, LIME WILL be sold at one dollar and [illegible] per barrel. ROCHE HARBOR LIME CO., SAN JUAN, McCracken & Mason, Agents.

SAN JUAN LIME [illegible] & MACKAY, Agents.

TACOMA LIME CO. Ramsey & Northrup [illegible], Agts.

EUREKA CO., SAN JUAN LIME. Wadhams & Elliott, Agents.

to building up in publications.

"'You may say for me,' said Mrs. Leslie, 'that I am not to be married to any Duke, count or king at present.'"

Henderson's Balsam Salve is an invaluable dressing for inflamed and sore joints. Price 25 cts.

[illegible] Over a year ago I recommended your Hop Bitters to my invalid wife, who has been under medical treatment of Albany's best physicians several years. She has become thoroughly cured of her various complicated diseases by their use. We both recommend them to our friends, many of whom have also been cured of their various ailments by them. REV. E. R. WARREN.

Cardwell, A. M. Pembroke, [illegible] Mermaental, P. MRS. M. COUGILL, P. M.

"I'm happy to say Dr. Benson's Skin Cure has cured my Eczema of the scalp, of four years standing." Jno. A. Andrews, Att'y. at Law, Ashton, Ill. $1 at druggists. Endorsed by physicians.

[illegible] alcoholic distillation, have insured for it the reputation of salubrity claimed for it. For sale by all druggists and grocers.

UDOLPHE WOLFE'S SON & CO.,

18 Beaver St., New York.

[illegible] SEA[illegible]

86 Oak St., bet. First and Second.

OINTMENT is a pleasant, sure cure also for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barber's Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Sent by mail for fifty cents; 3 boxes $1.25 in stamps. Address DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists.

THE DAILY OREGONIAN.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1883.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Signal service United States army. Division of telegrams and reports for the benefit of commerce and agriculture. Report for the last 24 hours. The following observations are taken at the same moment at all the stations named.

PORTLAND, July 22, 7:51 P. M.

Place of observation.	Height of barom.	Change last 8 hours.	Ther.	Wind direction.	State rain fall inch's	State of weath.
Portland	30.12	03	67	NW	.00	Sm'ky
Roseburg	30.02	02	78	NW	.00	Sm'ky
Red Bluff	29.87	00	[illegible]	S	.00	Clear
San Francisco	29.94	00	[illegible]	S	.00	Clear

Max. Temp., 78.8; Min. Temp., 59.4.

THE DAILY OREGONIAN

Is for sale at the following places. Price 5 cents.

Taylor, 91 First.
[illegible], First, near Washington.
Cohn, Portland Alder.
[illegible], First and Morrison.
Browning, 4 Morrison.
Curtis, 7 Morrison.
[illegible], Fourth and Morrison.
Geo. H. Hill, 171 First st.
Chas. Terrell, First and C st.
[illegible], 82 First.
Bullett, 30 First.
[illegible], 187 First.
Thomas Dunbar, First and Salmon.
J. K. Gill, First, near Stark.
Odell, 701 [illegible] and at the counting room of the Oregonian, Front, near Stark.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Special attention is called to classified advertisements on second page. For a small expenditure advertisers can make known their wants under the proper heading.

CITY.

ADVERTISING DEAD BEATS.—Two fakirs from the played-out fields of Colorado have just arrived in this city and are trying their level best to impose upon some of the business men here, by advertising schemes that are palpable swindles upon their face. Evidently these dead beats have somewhere obtained the idea that the people of Oregon are more than usually gullible, and have come prepared to fleece as many as possible, and line their own pockets with gold. It is pleasing to say, however, that their efforts at defrauding merchants with their advertising dodges are not meeting with good success. The very latest scheme is soliciting advertisements to go on the back of writing paper letter heads, etc., and is about as good a means of making known one's business, as it would be to put an advertisement in a bottle and sink the bottle at the bottom of the sea. Every merchant or business man may be assured when these advertising swindlers approach him that every word they utter is a lie. For instance, they offer space for an advertising card upon the face of a blotter, which they say is to be laid upon the desks of five hundred or a thousand business men in the city. About twenty cards fill the blotter and about twenty blotters are printed—just enough to go around among the advertisers—and not another one. This is a fair sample of these swindling dodges.

ANDERSON'S BODY DISSECTED.—On Saturday evening, just twenty-eight hours after the execution of the murderer, Alfred Anderson, the dead body of that criminal was taken from the coroner's office and unknown to all but those engaged in the affair, removed to the medical college of the Willamette university, where it will be dissected and closely examined by learned surgeons in the interests of medical science. When the coroner was asked yesterday if he had any objection to telling what had become of the body, he replied in the affirmative, and would give no further information than that the body had been disposed of in the manner provided by law. He had kept the body twenty-four hours, and at the end of that time had delivered it to the first duly accredited surgeon who applied for its use, in order to promote medical science, as the act of the legislature in October, 1878, provides. Who this doctor was, the coroner did not wish to state on account of a special request that had been made to him, and he, having paid no further attention to it, did not know where the body had been taken. That it had been taken to the medical college and is now undergoing dissection was afterwards learned from a prominent physician and surgeon who is interested in the examination that is being made.

JUMPED INTO THE RIVER.—Last night about 9:30 o'clock an OREGONIAN reporter met an acquaintance coming down Front street, walking very fast, his clothes dripping wet. When asked what had happened to him, he answered that provided no names should be mentioned in connection with it, he would tell all he knew. He stated that he was walking up First street with a lady who, she proposed going down to the river. He accompanied her there, and while leisurely walking along Pacific dock, she jumped into the water without the least warning. He jumped after her and had some difficulty in rescuing her, as she struggled to keep from being taken ashore, crying that she wanted to die. Upon reaching the slip a hack was called and the lady went to her home. No other facts could be elicited from the informant, who stoutly declares he knows no reason for the rash act and seems much bewildered about the matter. He may, however, know more than he cares to tell, and the lady's future behavior may develop a cause for this suicidal attempt. Both the lady and gentleman are respectable and are well known in this city.

[illegible] STONE ABUTMENTS.—While passing over the First street bridge across Marquam's gulch yesterday, in company with an OREGONIAN reporter, a gentleman of some experience in street improvements remarked that the proposed bridge across the gulch at Front street ought not to be so frail as the one at First street. Such a structure cannot last more than a few years, and is always in danger of being weakened by every storm. He suggested that the city establish a temporary workhouse near the bridge and use the labor of convicts in laying stone foundations. Good stone can be had at the quarry not half a mile distant, and with three or four competent mechanics as foremen, a great deal of work can be done at moderate cost. With stone abutments, the city could have a bridge good for twenty or thirty years. Convicts would be made to earn what it costs to feed them, and as the new chief of police is experienced in the matter of forcing law breakers to work, this is an opportune time to try the experiment. He thought the subject of such permanent improvement worthy the serious consideration of the council.

SALMON TRAIN SHIPPED.—A well known cannery man has been making efforts during the past week to get up a train load of Columbia river salmon, of twenty or thirty cars, and to make it the first through shipment from Portland via the Northern Pacific. Some large dealers in New York are holding back their orders until the completion of the road, so as to save the freight between Astoria and San Francisco. The company proposes in case a train load is offered, to label each car suitably, to give it precedence over all other freight and push it through on a fast schedule. There is [illegible] in the suggestion. Salmon is [illegible] an Oregon product, and a train load of the [illegible] through St. Paul, Chicago, [illegible], Philadelphia and other railroad centers [illegible]. Our informant says that he has no doubt the [illegible] will be followed particularly as no expense to shippers is attached.

DEATH OF CHAS. A. M. MYERS.—After an illness of some three months, Chas. A. M. Myers passed quietly away at his home on Taylor street at 2:30 o'clock Sunday morning. Deceased was born in [illegible], Pa., in April 18[illegible]. During the war he [illegible] the Forty-fifth Massachusetts, and later resided in [illegible] from Pittsburg. He came to Portland in 187[illegible]. He was a member of [illegible] lodge, K. of P.; Pacific Lodge, A. O. U. W., and [illegible] post, G. A. R., and leaves a wife and two children, [illegible]. They will be well provided for from the insurance benefits of the [illegible] orders. Mr. Myers was a genial companion, and had a host of warm friends, who will sincerely mourn his loss. The funeral will take place from the Taylor street M. E. church at 2 P. M. to-morrow. Myrtle lodge will conduct the funeral arrangements.

PRESENTATION OF A SOCIETY JEWEL.—L. B. Ind[illegible] the founder and a leading spirit in this state of the [illegible] Order Sons of America and Daughters of Liberty, was presented by the members of this order with a handsome golden [illegible] of his [illegible] in the society. Mr. Ind has been for a long time the district president of the order in this state. The presentation took place last Friday evening [illegible] hall of Camp [illegible], and E. Roberts, [illegible] speech. [illegible] replied in fitting terms. Several other [illegible] were made. [illegible]

POLITICAL PRESENTMENT.—Yesterday's Sunday [illegible] claims to have discovered a gigantic [illegible] in the political status of the city council which [illegible] the remaining two of the old appointed [illegible] and cause a change in the body of the council. It says: "The latest 'deal' is this: [illegible] will vote for Lamuel Scott for police [illegible] the [illegible] of Capt. [illegible] Chief, will resign from [illegible] Mr. Frank Abell [illegible] will in all probability will [illegible] him to the council." [illegible] the suggestion that something more has happened behind the curtain on the [illegible] This is the paragraph: "Councilman [illegible] stands in," and has been reappointed chief clerk of the postoffice."

[illegible] CONFIRMS DARK FEARS.—Frank Wheeler [illegible] the presence of Eskridge, the escaped convict, is his home by saying that it was without his knowledge and consent and while he was absent. [illegible] returned the [illegible] Eskridge that while [illegible] he should not and would not [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Wheeler's statement [illegible] the fact that the convict had already left the [illegible] house when recaptured.

[illegible]—Work in excavation for the new [illegible] will begin this morning [illegible] with twenty-one teams. [illegible]

[illegible]—Saturday afternoon, Joseph [illegible], collector for Wheeler's new mill, while [illegible] in the north part of town, was thrown from [illegible] and [illegible]

BRIEF MENTION.

Ex-Councilman Kellogg has gone to the seaside.

Bears have been seen near the river in the vicinity of Oak Point.

Mr. J. H. Thessing of Milwaukie has sold his farm of eight acres for $6000.

Max Friedman, the well known real estate man, left last night for a two years' trip to Europe.

Christiansen, the partner of the mysteriously absent Welch, the saddler, has returned to Portland.

The date of holding the Washington County Agricultural fair has been changed from October 8 to October 1.

C. B. McLaughlin, who was reported very ill in Colorado, has been heard from. He is at Pueblo and getting well.

Complaint is made of the noise made by Chinamen on Third street, near Market, with their gongs and tom-toms at night.

Washington street cars were crowded yesterday carrying people to and from the Red Men's picnic at Gambrinus gardens.

A yacht race, to come off in a week or two, is being projected, with Captain Howard Rear-Admiral Austin as the leading spirits.

One day last week Willard B. Hoyt had his left arm and leg broken by a tree falling on him while at work on the Mt. Hood road, about four miles east of the city.

Georgie Woolthorpe a young actress who is remembered by many people, recently produced a new play "The Butterfly," in Milwaukee. It is said to be a failure.

T. H. McGrath, an obscene brute who should be in the penitentiary, will appear in the police court to-day charged with indecent exposure of his person before children.

There are at the present time 154 petitions on the dockets of the district courts throughout the state praying for a divorce. In 100 of these cases the plaintiff is a woman.

Oregon Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, will hold a special conclave this Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock for work in the Temple Degree. A full attendance requested.

Sheriff Geo. O. Sears, after the execution of Anderson, left the next morning for the seaside, where he will endeavor in the midst of summer recreating to get rid of a disagreeable memory.

Phil Saunders, another night watchman who draws money from beer dives for watching the stars, is bewailing the fact that he was not made chief of police instead of Watkinds.

A family living in South Portland, beyond the cricket grounds, in which are four children sick with scarlet fever, are being cared for by kind and charitable members of the Ladies' Relief society.

The leading actor of the last good troupe which the California theater sent to Portland, W. H. Thompson, has been engaged by E. F. Thorne to play Owen Glyndon in "The Black Flag" next season.

Mr. Abernethy, who lost several hundred cords of wood by the fire near the White house, claims the Portland Water Company, through carelessness of its employes, are responsible, and threatens a suit for damages.

The contempt case of Bivens in the suit of Ehrman & Co. vs. Todd I. Bivens, for neglecting to pay certain bills as ordered in law, will come up to-day in the state circuit court. Bivens's excuse is that he had no money with which to pay.

The fish in the Willamette, which the Chinese catch and eat, are found upon close inspection to have a great number of small parasitical worms which have eaten holes all along the back underneath the scales. The Chinese don't seem to mind it, however.

Besides the usual crowd of hoodlums, blear-eyed drunks and dirty loafers that infest the lobby of the police court, it is thought there may be a few of the respectable ones there this afternoon, who will be anxious to see how the cal'ow fledgling, Ralph Desmond, will comport himself as a city attorney.

A man, living on the corner of Seventh and Hall streets, has nailed upon his house two boards with the names of the streets painted upon them. What makes this item is the fact that Hall street is labeled Seventh and Seventh is labeled Hall. The workman who put up the signs was either a stranger or couldn't read.

SCHOOL BOARD MEETING.

The school board met in the council chambers Saturday afternoon, in special session, William Wadhams presiding; all present except James Steel.

Warrants were ordered drawn in favor of William Stokes, architect of the high school, for $900, and Canato & Zanello for $1753.

A proposition from H. C. Smithson, offering $4500 for the Watson school, was upon motion laid on the table.

Applications were received from Miss Loretta L. Allen and Miss E. Adelia Beelye for positions as teachers. Placed on file.

It was ordered that the contract for furnishing teachers' tables, chairs, etc., be awarded to G. Shindler & Co. for $143, as per bid.

The school clerk reported that the teachers elected at the annual meeting had all duly filed their acceptance.

The clerk was, on motion, instructed to place $1000 insurance on the school furniture recently ordered as soon as it arrives.

The city superintendent submitted rules and regulations and course of study, as revised and amended, together with his annual report for the school year just ended. The reports were, on motion, adopted, and it was ordered that 1,500 copies of the annual report be printed, and also 500 copies of the rules and regulations and course of study and the clerk was directed to advertise for bids for the same. The board adopted the following:

Resolved, That the board of examination for the school district be appointed in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Resolved, That the board so constituted of the persons named in the law, together with the respective principals.

Resolved, That the board of examiners be requested to report to this board at their earliest convenience such rules and regulations as they may deem essential to the proper execution of the intentions of the law.

OUTGOING PASSENGERS.

The Queen of the Pacific sailed at midnight with the following passengers:

E L Simon	F H Allen
Chas Henkes	Mrs Crugan
C Croston	O[illegible] Berry
J Ivanshee	E M White and wife
E A Swan	J W Wright
Miss J E Doty	Nora Simpson
W H Yance and wife	Jas H Budd
Chas Hardy	W Clifford
L M Lewis	Mrs Andrews
Mrs E Pitts	David L Barry
A Dixon and wife	O E Kesby
N Peralte	J C Kerby
G Brock	Mrs M [illegible] Eckles
P J Martin	H McCraken
M L Tilly	B Friedman
W Francis	Jennie Wray
Lilly Wray	A H Boschap
F Wentworth	A Blasinger
F Schmitzer	Robert Jones
Paul G Thompson	R Clinton
E Falkner	E J Jenkins
J D McCoy and wife	Henry Staver and wife
A J Covall	J C Prince and wife
Mrs White	Mrs Styles
W [illegible] Hyfield	Jos E Sedlock
Thos Slade	J Bloomfield
W R Loudan	Jos Goldman
Chas Burton	Sam'l Goldman
Mrs Irwin and daughter	Edw Eustus
Lottie La Gers	Mrs H A Wicker & daur
W [illegible] Dillon, wife & daur	F Brown and wife
A[illegible] Bartley	Miss Brown
Mrs Fillmore & daur	B Gordon
F A Helm	E A Risley and wife
Mrs Foss and children	La Quong
Yuck Jack	John Harper
Isaac Fuller	

AMUSEMENTS.

CASTELLO'S CIRCUS.—Two exhibitions in the sawdust arena within one month is a little more than the average Oregonian is accustomed to, but he will probably be able to save up his dollar for Dan Castello, the veteran showman, who pitches his tent here Friday, Saturday and Monday next. The Bismarck *Tribune* seems to have been pleased with his advent. It says: "He has always been in the van of the show business, marching triumphantly through new and comparatively unsettled countries, opening the way for others to follow, and this season he is sustaining a reputation as a human benefactor and pleasure-giver to mankind. He can boast for all time to come, or at least as long as the name of Dan Castello graces the head of a circus poster, that he was the first to bring the 'only greatest show on earth' to the capital city of Dakota. Dan don't claim to have the largest show on earth, but just large enough, and all who witnessed the performances in Bismarck, many of whom knew the upright proprietor and manager in his palmy days, can recommend him and his show to the public, and all join in wishing both a rapid journey to the zenith of fame and prosperity."

PERSONAL.

Judge Matthew P. Deady and wife will leave this morning for a visit to Missoula and intermediate points. They will return Friday or Saturday.

NOTICE.

We have this day appointed Bedington, Woodard & Co. sole agents for the sale of our celebrated Medical Lake Powders, and the trade can be supplied from their house in Portland at the lowest market price.

MEDICAL LAKE POWDERS M'F'G CO.

A BIG SHIPMENT.

Just received, at Garrison's Sewing Machine Store, 167 Third street, Portland, Or., a shipment of 123 cases of Household Sewing Machines, direct from the Household company's factory at Providence, R. I. The Household is one of the most durable and popular machines ever sold in Oregon. Agents in the interior towns wanted to sell the Household. Apply to Jo[illegible] [illegible] Garrison, general agent, Portland.

Hol's restaurant (St. Charles) will be open as usual to-day, repairs in the kitchen having been completed.

1884.—Nautical Almanac for 1884. J. K. Gill & Co., agents for U. S. coast charts and nautical almanacs, received the above by yesterday's steamer. [illegible]

Ice cream and cake [illegible]. Bon Ton coffee house [illegible]

FOR BANQUETS, DINNERS AND PARTIES use Extract [illegible]. Equal to any and superior to most imported brands, half the price.

Soda water, the coldest this side of the north pole, at Woodard, Clarke & Co's.

For finest Sies and rolls call on Dayton, Hall & Lamberson, 194 First street.

Soda water, 190 deg. below zero, at Woodard, Clarke & Co's.

THE STRIKE.

Communication with the Outside, Including Europe, Established Yesterday.

The difficulty on the lines between Myrtle and Wolf creek, mentioned in yesterday's issue, has been remedied, and at present writing uninterrupted communication with the San Francisco office is maintained. This evening a very competent operator will reach Yreka and will take charge of the office there. After his arrival there, it is hoped no further interruption will ensue. The office here was in communication with San Francisco all day yesterday. All the local business was cleared up. About fifty dispatches were sent to San Francisco, including several cable dispatches. Up to 2 o'clock last night about 300 messages were received from San Francisco. Superintendent Lamb has two operators here to assist him and he is still able to dispose of local business. Operators are on board the steamer Oregon which was due here last evening. It is probable that more will arrive on the State of California which sails for Portland to-day. Yesterday the following dispatches were received here which will require no explanation:

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.

F. Lamb, Portland: General Eckert telegraphs all the strikers at Harrisburg, Pa., have returned to work to-day; also five out of seven at Saratoga and many others at various points. All the Cape Breton and Cable staffs intact. FRANK JAYNES, Supt.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.

F. Lamb, Portland:—The general manager instructs me to thank the faithful employes of this district who have remained at their posts, and to state that the value of their services is appreciated and will be appropriately acknowledged hereafter. All operators on the rolls of your office at the close of the present month will be credited with and paid for all their services from noon on Monday, July 1, as extra and in addition thereto their regular salary as a bonus. Extra will be computed seven hours to a day and twenty-six days to a month.

FRANK JAYNES, Supt.

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 22.

F. Lamb, Portland: Your message received. Our business is going on as usual with all points. The places of the strikers here have all been filled. The interruption with Portland has been the only serious interruption, and was caused by my misplaced confidence in the agent at Yreka.

FRANK JAYNES, Superintendent.

So far as the position of the strikers is concerned, there is no change to record. All the telegraphers are standing out as firmly as ever, and avow their determination to remain with the brotherhood to the end, [illegible] their actions and expressions there seems to be no immediate prospect of a yield. There was some difficulty at the Kalama office yesterday, resulting in its being temporarily closed. The operator [illegible] withdrew from the office at the request of the operators in this city, and came to Portland last evening. The operators here say that they have no disposition to interfere with outside offices. They do not desire to have the operators at intermediate points stop and thus interrupt local business. But while that is the case they do not want operators from outside offices to come here and attempt to fill vacancies. All they want is to be let alone. Let all interior operators stay where they are and not interfere with the Portland strikers, is what they say. Saturday they claim that a good operator was brought to Portland from some point up the country; that on reaching here he had a talk with some of the strikers; that he solemnly promised not to touch a key of the Western Union while the strikers held out. Notwithstanding this promise made on his honor, the boys say he went to the office and is now assisting Superintendent Lamb. When they heard this they immediately asked the operator at Kalama to quit, which he lost no time in doing. They declare that as long as operators are brought from outside offices to fill vacancies here they will close as many offices as they can in order to protect themselves. If the Western Union seek to fill the vacancies from outside offices the strikers will put the company to the inconvenience of filling outside offices. Yesterday the line was down this side of Kalama and no news from the steamer could be received by wire. A passenger was left Astoria by the Wide West at 1 p. m., [illegible] the steamer was sighted coming [illegible] that hour and was expected to arrive at Astoria [illegible] o'clock. The Oregon had not arrived here when THE OREGONIAN went to press.

SALEM NOTES.

[FROM THE OREGONIAN'S LOCAL CORRESPONDENT.]

SALEM, July 21.

Frank D. McDowell and wife are rusticating at [illegible] [illegible] bay.

Hon. T. B. Odeneal returned home yesterday from a trip to Portland.

Indications are very favorable for an unusually large crop of grapes in this section of the state.

Chief Lappeus yesterday received his $100 reward for the capture of Eldridge, the escaped convict.

Governor Moody's new residence is rapidly nearing completion, and promises to be an ornament to the [illegible].

The Leonard-Grover Comedy troupe contemplate visiting Salem at an early day, and putting "Our Boarding House" upon the stage.

Strawberry and ice-cream festivals have been the staple this summer. It's the first time in the history of Salem that this crop has failed.

Hon. A. F. Wheeler and W. N. Ladue, manager of the Capital National bank of this city, went to Medina to-day to spend Sunday with their respective families.

O [illegible] Father Schwalka has been removed to his house on Commercial street, but is meeting very slowly. His extreme old age is the probable cause of his slow recovery.

C [illegible] I. R. Moores and family are rusticating at [illegible] Will it springs where sojourners insist the old gentleman is as mischievous and as full of fun as was the immortal Ike whom Mrs. Partington was to famous.

The shutting off of the water in the mill race has somewhat stagnated business at all the mills and factories securing motive power thereby, having of course suspended operations, and employes are necessarily idle.

Among the numerous new residences in contemplation is that of the erection of an elegant one by Samuel Church on the block just south and to the left of the covered bridge as you enter the hallowed precincts of South Salem.

The state departments are coming to the front in good style. Judge Waldo of the supreme court, and Hon. E. B. McElroy, superintendent of public instruction, have each been presented with [illegible] during the present week.

The weather continues warm and pleasant, to the perfect satisfaction of the farmers, who are either haying or harvesting. The average town resident, however, watches carefully every cloud and yearns for moisture to clear the air and save the [illegible].

General and Mrs. W. H. Odell returned home last evening from an extended visit to Portland, its duration being materially lengthened by Mrs. Odell's long-continued illness. She is improving slowly, but is still very weak. They have again taken up their residence at Mrs. Jordan's.

Judges Waldo and Lord of the supreme court accompanied by other gentlemen leave shortly for two month's trip in the Cascade range of mountains. They will go to Crescent lake, thence via the Three sisters, returning home through the [illegible] pass. They are a jolly crew and will no doubt have a jolly time.

A. D. Tufts, of Portland, has filed the words "The Pioneer Cooper" as his trade mark in the office of the secretary of state. The Valley Religious entity [illegible] has filed articles of incorporation in the office of the secretary of state. Object, the erection of a [illegible] at Milton, Umatilla county. Incorporators, G. [illegible] Sutton, W. Harrington, A. M. [illegible], H. H. [illegible], T. V. Nichols, E. S. Crockett. Capital stock, $10,000.

The strike of the lightning manipulators is becoming quite interesting to even the citizens of Salem, and the popular feeling seems to be in favor of the boys. It has not affected the telephone line running between town and the insane asylum building, the operator of which having never joined the brotherhood. Billy Dunbar, the manager of the Salem office, remains at his post and says he can stand the present pressure of business without taking a summer vacation.

THE NEW INSANE ASYLUM.

Matters at the new insane asylum building are beginning to assume definite shape, and the work is being pushed forward with increased activity. A large force of mechanics are employed in the various departments, in view of having the building in readiness for the reception of the patients by the 1st of September. The offices of Dr. Carpenter, the superintendent, and other employes are being fitted up. Dr. Carpenter's office is in fact receiving its finishing touches, including the arrangement of a large stock of drugs in the dispensary under the charge of the well-known druggist, Horace W. Cox, of this city. The window and balcony guards, which are of heavy wire, and were manufactured in San Francisco, are being put up. The painting is nearly completed, B. C. Ward having charge of its completion. The wood work in various parts of the building is being rapidly pushed forward by a force of carpenters under the direction of W. J. Pally as foreman. The laundry, a large brick building, separate and apart from the main structure with its fixtures (including fur[illegible], washing machines, heaters, etc., is nearly finished. The barn, an immense structure, is completed and the loft is being filled with hay at the present time. Crops are in and growing finely, including wheat, oats, barley, beans, potatoes, peas, corn and other garden vegetables. The orchard planted some time since is doing well and gives promise of plenty of fruit at no distant day. The board of trustees are zealously guarding the interests of the state and making careful and complete preparations for the proper care and treatment of the patients as soon as they are turned over to them. Their wants and requirements are being carefully provided for in every detail and the magnitude of the work is of no small moment when we realize the fact that the machinery, as it were has to be in readiness to start at a day's notice, and provide food and clothing for over 316 unfortunate beings bereft of reason and unable to help themselves in the least. The first meal must be prepared for 150 persons, including some sixty employes, and the whole thing must start off like clock work, and like it, never be allowed to run down. Each employe must know his exact place and do his duty faithfully and at once, thus avoiding all unnecessary confusion and assist in getting matters run smoothly from the start. Dr. Carpenter, however, will no doubt, prove an efficient superintendent and will ably second the efforts of the board to make the Oregon Insane Asylum a model institution of its kind.

Medical Lake Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

A sure Cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Heart Burn, Etc. Medical Lake Salt cures Catarrh, Piles, Rheumatism, [illegible], Kidney and Liver Complaints, and Female Complaints. Warranted genuine and pure. H. E. MIDDAUGH, General Agent. White, Wells, [illegible] BEDINGTON, WOODARD & CO., Agents, Portland, Oregon.

[illegible] FULL BLAST. [illegible]

THE PORTLANDS WHITEWASHED.

The Stars Again Victorious Yesterday by a Score of Seven to Nothing.

Yesterday's game at City View park was too lopsided to be interesting. The Stars scored two runs in the second inning on errors, and this had the effect of lowering the spirits of their opponents who were decidedly out of luck from the start. They had men on bases in every inning save one, but only two reached third base, and not one crossed the home plate. The Stars on the contrary were sure to be favored with errors at critical points and earned but three of the seven runs. It is rather remarkable that with seven safe hits, three of them in one inning, the Portlands were unable to secure a run. Several decisions of the umpire were unsatisfactory and in two instances probably unjust to the Portland club. The feature of the game was Spillacy's capture of a long fly in right field on the last run. There were three very neat double plays; two by the Stars and one by the Portland's. Following is:

THE SCORE.

STARS.	A.B.	B.H.	R.	P.O.	A.	E.
Brandt, 1 b	4	1	1	2	1	1
Buchtel, s. s.	4	1	1	0	2	0
Thompson, c f.	4	2	2	0	0	0
McElroy, p	4	1	0	1	[illegible]	2
Thayer, r. f.	4	1	0	0	0	0
Campbell, 3 b	4	[illegible]	2	2	1	0
Duniway, [illegible] f.	4	0	1	1	0	1
McConnell 2 b.	4	[illegible]	0	5	2	1
Kragen, c	4	0	0	0	4	0
Total	36	8	7	26*	[illegible]	5

PORTLANDS.	A.B.	B.H.	R.	P.O.	A.	E.
Garvin, 1 b.	4	[illegible]	0	9	0	2
Gardner, 3 b.	3	0	0	1	7	0
Coulter, c. f.	4	0	0	1	1	0
Edwards, 2 b.	4	1	0	6	3	1
Spillacy, r f.	4	3	0	1	0	0
Glendenning, p	4	[illegible]	0	2	8	0
Ward, s. s.	4	[illegible]	0	0	2	3
McGuire, l. f.	4	2	0	1	0	1
Geis, c.	4	2	0	3	4	0
Total	34	10	0	24	[illegible]	7

INNINGS.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	
Stars	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	x	—7
Portlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Garvin, 1.
Double plays—Buchtel, McConnell and Brandt; Coulter and Garvin; Glendenning, Edwards and Garvin.
Struck out—Stars, 5, Portlands 12.
First base on errors—Stars 5, Portlands 4.
Passed balls—Geis 3, Kragen 3.
Wild pitches—McElroy, 3.
Bases on called balls—Stars 2.
Time of game—Two hours.
Umpire—D. D. Ford.
*Coulter was put out in the last inning by being hit with a batted ball.

It is likely that yesterday's game will close the play between the Stars and the Portland's. Glendenning leaves for Kansas City this week and Garvin goes to Seattle. Arrangements will probably be made to have some clubs from the interior visit Portland before the fine weather is over.

CITY NOTICES.

Go to Keith's for oysters.

Eastern oysters every steamer at Keith's.

Something new—Ice cream soda water, at Woodard Clarke & Co's.

Delicious Ice and Cream Soda, from the beautiful Fountain Agents at Postoffice Candy Store.

Finest ornamental gilt frames, to order; old frames regilt, by Voll, next Masonic Temple.

Great excitement! The new Soda Fountain Agents at Postoffice Candy Store, opposite postoffice.

Choice brands of wines, liquors and cigars at the Cosmopolitan, corner First and Alder.

Ladies' 14-karat gold stem-winders, warranted for five years, for $25 (worth $50), at Uncle Myers', 151 First street.

No sewing machine will work properly unless repaired by [illegible], [illegible] st., bet. First and Second.

Money to loan on planos, stocks, government bonds, jewelry, silverware and carriages at Uncle Myers, 151 First street.

I. G. Davidson, photographer, has no authorized agent to canvass for pictures to enlarge after this date. All orders must be sent direct to the gallery, or given to some one of his regular workmen.

GARRISON'S SEWING MACHINE STORE, 167 Third street, Portland, Or. General agent for the two favorites, the White and Household; dealer in all standard sewing machines, needles, attachments and genuine parts. Machines repaired and warranted.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

FRECKLES and pimples are communicated to the complexion by using [illegible] Sulphur Soap. "Hill's Hair Dye," black or brown, fifty cents.

A NEW AND IMPORTANT ENTERPRISE is the Oregon Trunk Factory of H. Harris & Co. This house has one of the largest assortment of trunks in this city, all of their own manufacture. If you are in need of a trunk or satchel, try this firm and you will be satisfied. Salesroom, 42 First st., near Pine. Factory 45 Front st. Trunks and valises made to order and repaired.

FREE [illegible] & CO., Dealers in Wall Paper and Art Decorations of the latest designs. Only exclusive wall paper house north of San Francisco. 123 First st., opp. Masonic Temple.

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE, 45 Washington street, [illegible] Ice cream.

HAIR CUTTING. Three of the finest workmen in the state are at Ferguson's hair cutting headquarters, 80 Star street.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., Agents S. F.

For You, Madam,

Whose Complexion betrays some humiliating imperfection, whose mirror tells you that you are Tanned, Sallow and disfigured in countenance, or have Eruptions, Redness, Roughness or unwholesome tints of Complexion, we say use Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

It is a delicate, harmless and delightful article, producing the most natural and entrancing tints, the artificiality of which no observer can detect, and which soon becomes permanent if the Magnolia Balm is judiciously used.

MILLINERY AND FANCY DRY GOODS

[illegible]

—THE—

Sale at Cost

Has proven a Grand Success at

J. Pilger's.

We beg to remind those ladies who have not yet attended the sale that some very desirable lots are fast disappearing, notably in

SILK AND DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENTS,

Which is not surprising from the prices they are being sold for.

Only Small Lot Remaining.

21-In. Black Heavy Gros-grain Silk (all silk) for ... 95c

22-In. Tapissier, satin finish Gros-grain, for ... $1 25

FAST DISAPPEARING.

Small lots remaining of different grades black and colored Cashmeres, all wool, 40c., 47½c. and 60c.

Only small lot remaining, 48-in. all-wool Serges, new shades, for 50c.

45 In. all-wool Schrodas, sold elsewhere for $1 00, for 60c.

Silk, Cashmere and Braided Etc.

WRAPS.

Dolmans Selling Fast.

Call soon and secure advantageous selections. Bear in mind, the whole stock at cost.

READ OUR PRICE CIRCULAR,

Now being distributed by mail and carrier to every address.

J. PILGER,

156 First St., opposite Occidental Hotel, 27 Morrison.

HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,

149 First St., Portland, Or.

Importers, Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry,

SILVER WARE,

CLOCKS, SPECTACLES, ETC.

Watch Repairing, and Jewelry of all kinds made to order.

Orders from the interior carefully and promptly attended to.

Goods expressed on approval.

WALTHAM or ELGIN WATCHES.

4-ounce Silver Case ... $15 00

5-ounce Silver Case ... 17 50

Sent to any part of the country on receipt of coin or money order. A written guarantee for two years with every watch.

W. FRIEDLANDER,

85 First, bet. Oak and Pine.

REDUCTION IN PRICES!

Our Stock Marked Down to Panic Prices.

MEN'S SUITS, BOYS' SUITS,

CHILDREN'S SUITS,

Hats, Furnishing Goods, Trunks and Valises,

ALL AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Call and see

KUHN & [illegible]

Cor. First & Morrison Sts.

NEW YORK PRICES.

J. BERNSTEIN, 10 ALDER STREET,

The New York tailor, has opened to public inspection, the finest stock of

SPRING SUITINGS

Ever brought to this city, which were just received from England, France, Scotland and the east, and amounting to $21,000 worth. [illegible] Prices lower than any other establishment in Oregon.

Mount [illegible] House,

Front St. [illegible]

CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS AT the bar. Rooms and lodging at [illegible] J. DIXON, Prop'r.

HEALTHY—Vigorous—Sound—Hale. Soubrous Healthful, Wholesome, Salutary—[illegible]

Full Set of Teeth For $10.

[illegible]

P. CENTIMERI

Kid Gloves,

P. E. BRIGHAM,

SOLE AGENT,

103 First Street.

AT COST!

FROM NOW UNTIL THE 1ST OF AUGUST

MISS JORGENSEN

168 First st., will sell her summer styles at cost. Now is the time to select FINE MILLINERY at low rates.

MRS. E. M. HILDEBRAND. [illegible]

HILDEBRAND & [illegible],

IMPORTERS OF FINE MILLINERY,

71 Third St. (Abernethy Block) [illegible], Portland, Or.

Are selling off at cost to make room for all stock. Orders from the country solicited.

CLEARANCE SALE AT COST OF

Dry and Fancy Goods and Millinery

AT P. VAN FRIDAGH'S,

111 First st., [illegible] Building.

CHEAPEST

Jewelry, Watches, Silverware, Table Cutlery, etc.

AT

J. [illegible] PILGER'S, 20 First Street.

City of Portland.

On or about [illegible] July [illegible] we intend opening our new store, Nos. 69, 7[illegible] [illegible] son street, between Third and Fourth streets, under the above name, "City of Portland." For the past three months we have sold out all our remnants and stock on hand, and the new establishment will contain nothing but the latest [illegible] Dry Goods, Silks and Fancy Goods, comprising a well selected stock of Foreign Novelties.

We [illegible] business an ART ROOM, under the supervision of [illegible] name, the popular needle-work teacher. Lessons will be given at reasonable rates, and our Fall Stock will be well assorted in Wools and all the materials necessary for Fancy Work.

A. SALVIN.

The [illegible] Organ Co.,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

(Incorporated under the laws of the State.) Every organ manufactured under the careful eye of one of our company. We sell on easy payments, and protect our patrons from loss if they are compelled from any cause whatever to stop their payments.

[illegible] First street, Portland, Oregon.

D. ROSS, Manager Branch House, New Tacoma, W. T.
FRANK COOPER, Manager Branch House, Salem, Oregon.

DO YOU KNOW

THAT AT THE

OLD [illegible]

Is the Best Place on the Coast to purchase

ROGERS' [illegible]

SILVERWARE,

TABLE CUTLERY

AND

[illegible] CLOCKS.

Prices Far Below Competitors

[illegible]

Articles All Guaranteed

SPECIAL BARGAINS

IN

TABLE CUTLERY.

165 FIRST ST.,

Next door [illegible] of Morrison.

[illegible]

Wood-working Machinery;
Machinists' Tools;
Mining Machinery;
Steam Engines, Boilers, Pumps;
Turbine Water Wheels, Saw Mills;
Air Compressors; Rock Drills;
Centrifugal Irrigating Pumps;
Portable Hoisting Engines, Boilers,
Steel & Iron; Flexible Wire Rope;
Champion Barbed Wire;
English Crucible Steel;
Engine Governors;
Leather and Rubber Belting;
Planing and Molding Knives;
Twist Drills; Emery Wheels and Stones;
Railroad, Mill and Mining Supplies.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST

LEADING EASTERN MANUFACTURERS.

PARKE & LACY,

Nos. 11 and 23 Fremont St., [illegible] No. 5 California St.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

[illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES.

[illegible]

GEO. B. [illegible] & CO.,

[illegible]

Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES.

[illegible]

[illegible] & CO.,

Fine Chemicals, Perfumery,

TOILET ARTICLES, BRUSHES,

Soaps and Druggists' Sundries.

[illegible]

[illegible] PACIFIC,

A Direct Shipment of the Celebrated

McDERMOTT [illegible] HAMS,

[illegible]

TEA! TEA! TEA!

[illegible]

Established 1857.

[illegible]

Furniture,

Carpets,

WALL PAPER

CHOICEST DESIGNS,

LOWEST PRICES.

Factory at Willsburg.

Warerooms, No. 166 First, extending through 200 feet to 167 Front St., Portland, Or.

G. SHINDLER & CO.

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

THE CELEBRATED OFENER

RAKOCZY Water.

The undersigned beg to call the attention of physicians and the public to this valuable mineral water, being the strongest and most effective of all known aperients. Also to the renowned

SPRUDEL of Hermannsborn,

The most delicious of Table Waters. Superior in natural carbonic gas and beneficent effect, to any other mineral water.

For sale by all druggists, grocers, liquor dealers, etc., etc., and in lots to suit, by

CHARLES KOHN & CO.,

44 Front Street, Portland, Or.,

SOLE AGENTS.

For Oregon and Washington Territory.

GREAT SACRIFICE!

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS!

BEING OVERSTOCKED, WE ARE COMPELLED to sell, and will offer immense bargains to reduce stock, to make room for new goods soon to arrive. A partial list of our bargains:

$18 Suits for ... $10 | $18 Suits for ... $10
$17 50 Suits for ... 14 | $20 Suits for ... 15
$25 Suits for ... 20 | $30 Suits for ... 25
$6 Pants for ... 4 | $7 Pants ... 5

Boys' Suits from $5 upwards. Shirts from $1 upwards. 75 Men's Suits at ruinous prices. 2 Collars 25c, 1 pair Cuffs 25c. Furnishing Goods, Hats, Trunks, also at equally low figures. These reductions are the lowest cash prices and no deviation.

BECK & WALDMAN,

PIONEER CLOTHIERS,

147 FIRST ST.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD,

FOR WAREHOUSE AND FARM USE.

GRAIN AND STORE TRUCKS.

Write for Price List.

[illegible], Agent,

25 North Front St., Portland.

THE

ONLY GENUINE BORAX SOAP.

SNOW WHITE.

[illegible]

he Daily

SATURDAY MOR

NEWS OF TH

Easter

Doric Lodge, No. 20 I
at Heppner.

The killing of Benj
at the Warm Spring
brought about by the fa
family. McDuffee mad
the reason of the visi
motions, when McDuff
Canyon City and surren
of by neighbors.

A Harney correspond
Baker City Tribune: T
droves. Already about
Camp Harney. They a
that their backs were
are seen lingering abou
Some of their chiefs sho
do not. Whether they
mystery to the settlers.
to Camp Bidwell this
people of this country a
trouble in a few days.
direction at or a little
whoops of the Indians
through fear.

Heppner Gazette: On
land was looked upon a
less appearance gave on
only fit for the cultivat
tlesnakes. When Tex
a tract of sage land a fe
thought to be wasting o
But now, that same l
some of the best grai
other country. A piece
Mr. Lind's place down
five tons of wheat hay
land needs a cultivatio
irrigating. Water will
bountifully aid will the

Baker City Tribune
Messrs. Wa t and Stull,
Co. and the O. S. L. Co
Huntington Brothers to
of the two roads was del
that the companies ca
property transferred t
they themselves noted
true, no doubt the rail
they can make Hun
The party went to La G
ness in connection with
day afternoon. Mr. We
others returned here
Stall left immediately
Weiser.

Western

A "timothy" story co
of Yamhill, and is seve

John Williamson, Jr.,
been committed to th

The finest fruit orch
George McClane's place
not injure it.

David Myer's sawmill
of the 11th inst. I
above Scio, and is suppo
spark from the smokest

Salem is in a good fin
surplus of $4,000 or thet
—$1000 more than is ne
brick adjoining Capital

Work will soon be com
church at McMinnville
feet, with fourteen fe
capacity will be suffi
community for years to

The following list of t
to teach in the Salem pu
September 1: B. A. Pa
Addie Scriber, Gabbe
D'Arcy Lizzie Bearbo
Messrs J. A. Sellwood,
VanWagnen, Prof. J.
The positions are as yet

Corvallis Gazette: C
brought into our office
gathered from the farm
of town, which, for size
seen s called. The se
county by Mr. Moore,
freezing last winter wi
certainly a very profitab
should be sown here.

Hon George Waggon
Tuesday from a trip th
his trip he made clo
through Linn county,
usually well, having a
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Seattle Chronicle: T
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Champ Tribune: O.
Hays and successful [illegible]
entire crop, both fall and spring [illegible]
forty bushels per acre. D. F. Percival has a [illegible]
field of fall wheat on his Rock [illegible] will
yield forty bushels per acre. Mr. Patterson, living
near Mangle, says his crops will be better than last
year and is well satisfied with the prospects of his
yield. The cool nights for the last week are very
favorable for grain, and the general impression now

THE MORTGAGE.

We worked through spring and winter, through summer and through fall,
But the mortgage worked the hardest and the steadiest of them all.
It worked on nights and Sundays, it worked each holiday;
It settled down among us and it never went away.
Whatever we kept from it seemed almost as bad as theft;
It watched us every minute, and it ruled us right and left.
The rust and blight were with us sometimes, and sometimes not;
The dark-browed scowling mortgage was forever on the spot.
The weevil and the cut worm, they went as well as came;
The mortgage stayed forever, eating hearty all the same.
It nailed up every window, stood guard at every door,
And happiness and sunshine made their home with us no more
Till with failing crops and sickness we got stalled upon the grade,
And there came a dark day on us when the interest wasn't paid;
And there came a sharp foreclosure and I kind o' lost my hold,
And grew weary and discouraged, and the farm was cheaply sold.
The children left and scattered, when they hardly yet were grown;
My wife she pined and perished, an' I found myself alone.
What she died of was "a mystery," an' the doctors never knew;
But I knew she died of mortgage—just as well as I wanted to.
If to trace a hidden sorrow were within the doctor's art,
They'd ha' found a mortgage lying on that woman's broken heart.
Worm or beetle, drought or tempest, on a farmer's land may fall,
But for first class ruination, trust a mortgage 'gainst them all.

—Will M. Carleton.

TRIAL BY JURY.

Trial by jury—by the oaths of twelve men—was brought by the Scandinavians under Rollo to Normandy in the latter part of the ninth century. When the Normans transplanted themselves to England they took this mode of trial with them, and in time it superseded the trial by the freeholders or county in the Saxon county courts, to which it bore some show of affinity.

The earliest mention of anything like a jury trial in England occurs in the reign of William the Conqueror. There was a dispute about a piece of land, to which Gundulph, bishop of Rochester, was a party. The king referred it to the county to be determined by the sectatores or suitors in the county court, according to the Saxon mode of proceeding. But the Norman Odo, bishop of Bayeux, who presided at the hearing, not being satisfied with the result, directed, in accordance with the practice in his own country, that they should choose twelve men from among themselves, who should give their opinion of the matter upon their oaths.

By the close of the reign of Edward I., a period of about two hundred and fifty years after the conquest, the trial by jury had generally taken the place of trial by the county, by the ordeal and duel, and had become the established mode of ascertaining the truth concerning disputed questions of fact.

The notable differences in the proceeding now and then, have not been premeditated nor reached at a bound, but are the result of gradual, but unpremeditated changes in the manners and circumstances of society. But in its essentials it yet remains the same. The jury still respond to the facts, and the judges to the law. The truth of the matter in controversy is still proved or found—as provided in the constitutions of Clarendon—according to the joint knowledge of the former, whether derived as then, from their own observations or information, or as now, from the evidence given them in court.

An institution of such endurance and far-reaching effect as this—one which has substantially outlived all the political and legal vicissitudes of seven centuries, and been cherished by the English speaking people of both the old and new world, as the corner stone of their legal procedure, must have something in its nature and composition thoroughly in accord with the genius of the people and well calculated to attain the end for which it is designed.

Nor should its incidental benefits be overlooked, in forming an estimate of its value and importance. They are many and material; but only one will be specially noticed. Trial by jury helps to maintain the credit and authority of the court, by joining with it, for the time being, a respectable body of the people, whose presence and co-operation tend to identify the public and non-professional element of society with its proceedings, and make them in a sense their own; and by relieving it from the difficult and invidious task of passing upon questions of fact involving the motives, intentions, and integrity of parties and witnesses, it thereby shields it from the rancor and distrust of those who are discredited or prejudiced by the proceedings before it. A court is a bright and permanent mark for the arrows of disappointed litigants and professional envy and malice. But a jury has only a momentary existence, and is almost intangible. At the call of the law it comes forth from the people, hears the parties, gives its verdict, and passes away—is resolved into its original elements. In a free country, the loser must always be allowed to grumble, but the dissatisfaction with the action of the jury is not aimed at any one in particular. It discharges itself in the air, and passes off as harmless as sheet lightning, or the stereotyped abuse of the last congress or legislature.

Still in these days of progress and experiment, when everything is on trial at the bar of human reason or conceit, it is quite the fashion to speak of jury trial as something that has outlived its usefulness. Intelligent and well-meaning people often sneer at it as an awkward and useless impediment to the speedy and correct administration of justice, and a convenient loop-hole for the escape of powerful and popular rogues. Considering the kind of jury trials we sometimes have in the United States, it must be admitted that this criticism is not without foundation. But it does not follow, that because an institution is debased and perverted by improper practices and unwise legislation, that it has become intrinsically bad or unworthy of correction and preservation. It is much easier to find fault with the working of trial by jury than to devise and maintain an acceptable substitute for it.

Like other parts of the fabric of representative government, trial by jury presupposes a degree of virtue and intelligence among the people, without which it will degenerate into an instrument of corruption and oppression. A verdict which is not, at least, an honest conviction of the jury upon the evidence given them in court, is lower in the scale of legal procedure and ethics than the ordeal by fire or water, or the appeal to arms. If then, the time ever comes, as come it may, when trial by jury shall fall into disuse and be abandoned, the fact will be evidence, not so much of the inefficiency of this mode of procedure, as of the selfishness and dishonesty of the people, who, therefore, could no longer be safely trusted with so much power and responsibility.

As this tree, notwithstanding its age and reputation, must, like any other, be ultimately judged by its fruits, it is well to consider the grounds of this dissatisfaction, and, if possible, to remove them.

The working of the institution at best is not claimed to be perfect. Its merits, however great, are only comparative. Some of its shortcomings are fairly attributable to the infirmities incidental to human nature, and, therefore, can never be wholly prevented. With the advent of the perfect man legal procedure of any kind will be discarded. And so far as these can be remedied, it must be done by the gradual improvement of the community in morals and intelligence. Others, again, arise out of the changes in manners and circumstances, to which the institution has not yet been well adjusted.

But by far the greater portion of the unsatisfactory results of trial by jury is directly due to the perversion and abuse of the institution, brought about by improper legislation and practices concerning the selection and formation of juries, and the conduct of a trial with them. The most serious of these are:

1. The rule requiring unanimity in the verdict of a jury.

2. The abuse of the challenge for cause, and the unnecessary number of peremptory challenges; and

3. Laws requiring the charge of the judge to be in writing, and forbidding him to speak of the facts.

The rule requiring a verdict to be the unanimous opinion of a jury ought to be changed, so that a majority may give a verdict.

As late as the end of the thirteenth century, unanimity was not required in a verdict. At first the practice prevailed of adding more persons to the jury until twelve were found to agree. Later, only twelve were put upon the jury, and they were kept together without meat or drink until they did agree or the court saw proper to take the verdict of the greater number; and judgment was given thereon accordingly. This practice of taking a majority verdict became quite common, and continued until the middle of the fourteenth century when it began to go out of use. Finally, at the close of the reign of Edward III, it was settled in the common bench that the verdict must be unanimous, and so the rule has remained.

But then and since down to the beginning of this century, unanimity in a jury was much more possible and probable than now. Prior to the nineteenth century, there was much less diffusion of what we call intelligence than at the present time. Nowadays, owing to the comparative mental activity, the development of what may be called an angular individuality, the cultivation of conceit, the absence of common authority or standard in matters of opinion, particularly in those which often constitute the ethics of a case, the heterogeneous state of society, in many places but recently come together from the four quarters of the globe and from all conditions of life there is necessarily such a diversity and contrariety of opinion and predilection in this country upon all topics of interest which admit of dispute, that the chances of unanimity in a jury room are much diminished.

For, with average men, well defined and strongly cherished differences of opinion upon subjects of present and especial interest to the community always tend to produce diverse conclusions concerning particular questions submitted to their judgment. As every one at all conversant with the subject knows, any common ground of belief or sympathy between jurors outside of the jury room is apt to promote unanimity within. Therefore, a jury who agree in political or religious belief, or are even of the same occupation, are more likely to agree about what may be called the justice of the case, than one composed of discordant elements in these particulars.

Again, the distance between the bench and the jury was far greater then than now, and the moral and social power and influence of the former did much more to control and unite the action of the latter than at present. The court, while leaving the ultimate determination of the facts to the jury, usually indicated or advised what verdict should be given, and, as a rule, the jury found accordingly.

Under such conditions it is not surprising that trial by jury worked well—usually resulting in a speedy verdict. Besides this, a juror was liable to be dealt with seriously for what was considered factious or unreasonable conduct as such. In the eighth year of Edward III, a juror who had refused for a day and a night to agree to a verdict in an action by an heir for his inheritance, was committed to prison, and then bailed until the court was advised what to do with him. In the third year of the same reign, a juror in an action of trespass would not agree with his fellows, and the judge took the verdict of the eleven and committed the obstinate one to prison. In the year following, all the jurors but one were agreed in a case. They were remanded and remained in custody all that day and the next without food; and and still the dissenter refused to agree, saying, "I will die in prison first;" whereupon the justices took the verdict of the eleven and committed the twelfth to prison. As late as 1553, on the trial of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton for high treason, the jury who found the defendant not guilty were heavily fined therefor and imprisoned nearly eight months.

The advance in popular education, the simplification and modernization of legal procedure, the selection of judges upon low salaries for short terms by popular elections have brought the bench and jury much nearer an equality of intelligence, judgment and position than they were when trials at *nisi prius* were not reported in newspapers, and the majority of jurymen could not have read them if they were. The consequence is, that the moral power of the judge over the jury, which indirectly tends to produce unanimity in the minds of the latter is by so much diminished. And to this the further depreciation of the judicial office by the operation of laws passed in the interest of the bullies of the bar, whereby the judge is more or less prevented from exercising his proper function in the conduct of a trial, so that, practically, it is a wrestle between counsel for the verdict of the jury, which is found, if at all, without the aid or advice of the judge.

From the operation of all these, and other causes that might be mentioned, some of which are the natural and beneficent results of the growth and improvement of society, the probability of unanimity in a jury-room is much lessened, and the rule requiring it now tends strongly to make trial by jury a hindrance, rather than a help, to the administration of justice. The delay and expense consequent upon the disagreement of jurors; standing as they often do, ten to two, and even eleven to one, is sometimes ruinous to the parties, and always a reproach to the administration of law.

In this respect the institution ought to be changed and brought into harmony with the circumstances of the age and country. In civil cases, the verdict of a mere majority should be received. The same rule should apply in criminal cases where the crime charged is below the grade of felony, while in felonies it might be better to require no less than nine to give a verdict.

This is emphatically an age of individual opinion and judgment. Whether it is the better or the worse on that account, is now not material to inquire. But in the consideration of this question the fact ought not to be ignored. With the exception of juries, it is a fundamental law of our institutions, and the unwritten rule of society, that when any matter is submitted to the direction or judgment of a number of persons, the action or opinion of the majority shall prevail. It applies to congress and to courts, and there is no longer any good reason why the verdict of a jury should not conform to it.

The allowance of challenges for what may be properly called innocent opinion's sake, is another fruitful cause of the unsatisfactory results of jury trial.

No challenge for cause should be allowed to a juror merely for the reason that he has formed or expressed an opinion upon the merits of the case from what he has read in the public prints, or heard in casual or common conversation. Such opinion was never a cause of challenge at common law; it being adjudged, according to Hawkins, that although a juror had expressed an opinion beforehand, this is not a good cause of challenge, if the opinion proceeds from mere information, and not ill will.

In some of the states of this union, however, a practice having its origin chiefly in the influence and interest of criminals and their defenders, has grown up to the contrary.

Originally the jury heard no evidence. They were summoned from the vicinity of the parties and the place of the transaction and gave the verdict from their own knowledge and observation—and, in civil cases, even from their belief. Practically they were a body of witnesses selected from the neighborhood, and sworn to speak the truth concerning the matter of which inquest was made through them. With the increase of trade and commerce, and the consequent multiplication of controversies arising out of private contracts, this practice necessarily underwent a change. Witnesses were first summoned in civil cases in which the fact of the execution of a deed was involved, and then only those who appeared to be witnesses to the instrument; and they were really summoned as persons whom the parties had selected as such, by procuring them to attest the same, and they were sworn and acted in that capacity. In criminal cases evidence was received later than in civil ones, and for the prosecution long before it was for the defence. But the practice of the jury deciding upon their own knowledge and belief was not altogether given up until the seventeenth century.

Since then the pendulum has been continually swinging to the other extreme, until in many of the United States the necessary qualification of a juror seems to be that he is a natural or pretended ignoramus.

In this age and country, when and where every occurrence of any interest or importance is more or less circumstantially reported in the newspapers, and read or noticed by most persons of ordinary intelligence and responsibility, if an opinion formed from reading these accounts, or hearing the same repeated in common conversation, is allowed to be a sufficient cause of challenge to an otherwise indifferent juror, it follows that trial by jury is degraded to a trial by the ignorance and dishonesty of the country, instead of its intelligence and integrity.

By means of challenges allowed for such cause, it too often happens that the best qualified persons on the panel are set aside, and the jury is formed in some part, at least, of such persons as neither read nor hear what is going on in the world around them, or are dishonest enough to conceal or deny the fact, for the purpose of defeating the challenge and getting on the jury so as to find a dishonest verdict, or prevent an honest one.

It is in criminal cases that this abuse is more often and effectually practised. It is one of the principal reasons why the action of juries in such cases so often differs from the better judgment of the community. In the code of civil procedure, prepared by myself for the state of Oregon, the correct rule is laid down as follows:

> SECTION 185. * * * On the trial of such challenge [for actual bias], although it appears that the juror challenged has formed or expressed an opinion upon the merits of the case from what he may have heard or read, such opinion shall not of itself be sufficient to sustain the challenge, but the court must be satisfied from the circumstances that the juror cannot disregard such opinion, and try the issue impartially.

If this provision were fairly and fearlessly enforced, trial by jury would stand higher than it does. But this is not so easily done. The juror himself is often more than willing to avoid a disagreeable duty, and under the interested and adroit lead of counsel for the defense he is made to state the matter as strongly as possible against his qualification. The judge, dependent, it may be, on the good will of this same counsel for his election or re-election, hesitates, but finally yields to the pressure and allows the challenge.

A jury, to be worthy of the name and function, should at least represent an average of the intelligence and property of the county or district from whence it comes. It should be an epitome of the responsible, tax-paying elements of society. The mendicant, doubtful and vagrant classes should be excluded from it as far as possible.

But a jury composed of an average of the intelligence and property of the country must have some knowledge and impression of current events, particularly the commission of a heinous crime. And if such knowledge and impression is considered sufficient to disqualify a person from acting as a juror, then trial by jury is no longer practicable and must be abolished.

The number of peremptory challenges should be kept within reasonable bounds, and the defendant should have no more of them than the plaintiff or prosecution.

In the beginning, peremptory challenges were not allowed to either party. Afterwards a practice grew up of allowing the crown an indefinite number of them. But this not working well and being manifestly unjust, the ordinance concerning inquests, in the reign of Edward III., provided that the king should have no challenge to a juror without showing cause. Subsequently a practice grew up of allowing the defendant, in capital cases, thirty-five peremptory challenges, or three full juries less one. This number was afterwards reduced by statute. But at common law peremptory challenges were never allowed in any case, except when the punishment was death, and then, it was said, not as a matter of right, but in favor of life.

In latter days, in the United States, the right to peremptory challenges has been extended to all cases—the defendant in a criminal action generally getting twice as many as the prosecution; until, like the challenge for innocent opinion's sake, it has become one of the principal causes of the shortcomings of trial by jury, a hung jury or the acquittal of the guilty.

By reason of these numerous peremptory challenges, and challenges for cause, allowed to persons otherwise indifferent between the parties for opinions formed upon current rumor or hearsay, it often happens that before a jury is obtained the original panel is reduced to the usual residuum of "putty heads" or nobodies, or it may be exhausted, and then the chances are that some convenient *tales de circumstantibus*, or "hand-arounds," will be worked into the jury box to the defeat or delay of justice and the reproach of trial by jury.

Trial by jury, when properly understood, means a trial by the court *with* a jury. Neither is it a trial conducted by counsel, but by the court with the *aid* of counsel.

The eulogies which have been pronounced upon jury trial by distinguished jurists and statesmen had reference to that mode of trial, as known to the common law in England and in the United States also until a late day. That was a trial by the court with a jury and the aid of counsel—a trial where the questions of fact in the case were submitted by the court to the jury after a full and careful review of the evidence and arguments bearing on the same.

But during the past fifty years certain laws and practices have been introduced into the United States, or some of them, all tending with more or less directness to deprive the judge of his accustomed and proper function and weight in the trial of a case with a jury. Probably there is no one cause that has contributed more to the unsatisfactory results of jury trial than this.

One of these laws requires all instructions given by the court to the jury to be in writing, and another forbids them to speak to the jury while instructing them of the facts or evidence. As I have said, the necessary effect of these laws is to deprive the judge of his proper function and weight in the trial of a case with a jury. And, just as the direction and influence of the court is diminished by this legislation, is that of counsel increased. If counsel were also required to address the jury in writing, there would be some show of propriety in the matter. But then jury trial, in any proper sense of the term, would be at an end. The jury ought to hear the court as well as the counsel in the case. And especially so in these times, when the tendency and practice is for counsel to act as the unrestrained partisans of their clients, rather than as officers of the court engaged in the administration of the law.

When able, eloquent and ingenious counsel, impelled by the desire of professional success, and the hope of great, and it may be, contingent gain, are allowed to talk to the jury hour after hour, to ransack heaven and earth for arguments, illustrations and suggestions for the purpose of inflaming their prejudices, arousing their passions and swaying their judgments, it is absolutely necessary, to enable the jury to act understandingly, that some competent and impartial person should sift the matter before them. And this is, above all else, the proper duty and the highest function of the judge. In the discharge of it he should recall to the jury the evidence pro and con, should weigh the arguments on either side of the case or question and then submit to them the very questions upon the determination of which their verdict ought to rest.

From the beginning this has been considered an essential part of the trial by jury. But if the judge is forbidden to speak of the facts, or is required to reduce his charge to writing, it is so far abolished. Ordinarily a judge has not time during the progress of a trial to write what he ought to say to the jury and at the same time pay proper attention to the conduct of it. The employment of official shorthand reporters would do much to obviate this difficulty, and at the same time guard against any disagreement between court and counsel as to what is said. Much time and expense would be also saved in the trial of cases.

The correct doctrine upon this point was well stated by that sound-minded sage of the law, Mr. Justice Swayne, in Nudd v. Burrows (1 Otto, 439), as follows. After stating the general rule, that questions of law are for the court and questions of fact for the jury and that the line which separates the two provinces must not be overlooked, he says:

> "Care must be taken that the jury is not misled into the belief that they are alike bound by the views expressed upon the evidence and the instructions as to the law. They must distinctly understand that what is said as to the facts is only advisory, and in no wise intended to fetter the exercise finally of their own judgment. Within these limitations it is the right and duty of the court to aid them by recalling the testimony to their recollection by collating its details, by suggesting grounds of preference where there is contradiction, by directing their attention to the most important facts, by eliminating the true points of inquiry, by resolving the evidence, however complicated, into its simplest elements, and by showing the bearing of its several parts and their combined effect, stripped of every consideration which might otherwise mislead or confuse them. How this duty shall be performed depends in every case upon the discretion of the judge. There is none more important resting upon those who preside at jury trials. Constituted as juries are, it is frequently impossible for them to discharge their function wisely and well without this aid. In such cases mistake or caprice may determine the result."

The kind of jury trials to which we are drifting in the United States is a gross travesty of that known to the fathers. By the means which I have mentioned, the court is more or less muzzled and the jury emasculated. The trial is converted into a mere game of skill between counsel, in which the chance is largely in favor of the better, if not the sharper, player, without much reference to the law or justice of the case.

The laws and practices which produce these results are generally maintained in the name of the people, and upon the seductive plea of preserving the rights of the jury and preventing the court from encroaching upon them. But this is all a specious pretence. The real object is to transfer the power of conducting the trial from the court, where it properly belongs, to the counsel, and thereby increase his importance and enhance the price of his services.

A people who have not virtue or intelligence enough left to enable them to set twelve good men into the jury-box, and provide a wise and honest justice who can be trusted without gag or fetter, to conduct the trial of a cause with them, may as well admit their inability to maintain this high grade of procedure, and submit to some external rule, in which justice is administered for and upon them, but not by or with them.

If the trial by jury, which has borne the great strain and friction of seven centuries of legal contention and political vicissitude is to be longer preserved in its usefulness, we must maintain in their proper proportion and relation, its two essential elements—the JUDGE and the JURY.

Without the latter, there is danger that the law will become estranged from the popular heart and conscience and grow cold, occult and abstruse; while deprived of the former, it is equally certain to be overborne and obliterated by the currents and storms of popular caprice and passion, and "trial by jury" will be degraded to the level of a trial by the old Grecian Dikastery, wherein the art of the sophist and the clamor of the demagogue controlled the result according to the whim, prejudice, or madness of the hour.

MATTHEW P. DEADY.

PORTLAND, Oregon.

THE NYMPHS.

A Poem in Prose, by Turgeneff, the Popular Russian Novelist.

I stood before a noble range of mountains, clothed from top to base with fresh green forest and stretching round about me in a semicircle. Blue and clear above them shone the southern sky. The sunbeams played upon their tops, while in the valley, half hidden by the grass, gurgled the running brooks.

And there came to me, in thought, a story of the ancient time; how once, in the first century after Christ's birth, a Greek ship sailed the Egean sea.

It was noon. The winds were laid at rest. When of a sudden from the clear sky fell a voice, as if from heaven, saying to the helmsman: "When thou by yonder island sailest, then cry with loud voice: 'Great Pan is dead!'"

The startled sailor shook with fear; yet, as the ship passed by, obediently he cried, "Great Pan is dead!"

And now, at once, there rose, as if in answer to his cry, from all along the barren shore, a wail and mighty groan, while in long-drawn lamentation echoed the cry: "Dead is Great Pan! Great Pan is dead!"

Thus ran the ancient tale, and as I mused upon it, there came to me the strange and wondrous thought: "How were it if I, too, should cry?"

But in the joyous presence of that lovely scene I could not think of death, and so, with all my strength, I cried:

"Arisen is great Pan! He is arisen!"

And at once—O wonderful!—there rang from all that circle of green hills, as 'twere in answer to my call, a joyous laughter, while with one accord, on every side, there rose the sound of happy voices, and youthful tongues re-echoed the glad cry:

"He is arisen! Great Pan is arisen!"

All nature about me then began to smile, brighter than the sunbeams on the heights, more joyous than the purling brooks that murmured in the grass. I heard the hasty steps of fairy feet, and through the thicket saw the gleam of snow-white garments and the ruddy glow of naked limbs. The Nymphs, the Dryads and Bacchantes were thronging to the vale. Suddenly from every side they came. From their immortal heads streamed down the waving hair, their shapely hands bore garlands and the cymbals, while laughter—clear Olympian—rippled round about them as they came.

Before them strode a goddess, taller and more lovely than them all. Under her shoulders hangs the quiver; in her hands she bears the bow while above her clustering hair sparkles in silver light a lustrous crescent.

Diana—art thou she?

Suddenly she halts, and with her all her nymphs. The clear-toned laughter dies away and I saw how deathly pallor crept o'er the features of the goddess thus struck dumb. I saw her limbs grow rigid, her lips part in unutterable pain, while in fixed gaze her eyes stared in the distance.

What had she seen? Whither bent her gaze?

I, too, turned to look.

On the horizon's farthest edge, circled by fertile fields, gleamed like a point of fire, a golden cross upon the white tower of a Christian church.

The cross had met the goddess' eye. Behind me then I heard a shrill long sigh as when a mighty harp-string, throbbing, snaps asunder, and when I turned again I saw no trace of nymph or dryad. Before me still there lay the green, far-stretching wood, and here and there in the dense thicket gleamed for an instant something white and vanished. Was it the garments of the nymphs, or was it a mist cloud rising from the valley?

I cannot say.

TWO.

In the bitter gloom of a winter's morn
A babe was born.
The snow piled high against wall and door,
On the mighty oak boughs the frost lay hoar;
But warmth and light shrined the happy face,
So softly pillowed mid down and lace.
The bells clashed out from the reeling spire
The night was reddened by many a fire;
The cottage smiled for the joy at the hall,
As the poor man answered the rich man's call,
And his lot for a day was less forlorn,
Because a little child was born.

In the bitter gloom of a winter's morn,
A babe was born.
The snow piled high in the narrow street,
Trodden and stained by hurrying feet;
On the hearth the embers lay cold and dead,
And the woman who crouched on the damp straw bed
Muttered a curse, as the drunken sport,
Swelled up to her lair from the crowded court,
But without and squalor within,
To welcome a waif to a world of sin.
And a pitiful life was the more forlorn,
Because a little child was born.

In a smiling home amid sun and flowers,
The child grew up.
Health, and beauty, and culture and wealth
To give power to life and grace to health;
Gentle influence, thought and care,
To train the darling of love and prayer,
The stately heirlooms of place and blood,
To crown the flower of maidenhood,
With childhood's pearly innocence kept,
In the folded leaves where the sunshine slept,
So sweetly and richly formed the cup
Life held, where the happy girl grew up.

Where "home" was a vague and empty word,
The child grew up;
Where oath and blow were the only law,
And ugly misery all she saw;
Where want and sin drew hand in hand,
Round the haunts that disgrace our Christian land;
A loveless, hopeless, joyless life,
Of crime, and wretchedness, struggle and strife;
Never a glimpse of the sweet spring skies,
To soften the flash in the wild young eyes;
No drop of peace in the poisoned cup
Life held, where the reckless girl grew up.

In a summer eve as the slow sun set
A woman died.
At the close of a long and tranquil life,
Honored and guarded, mother and wife,
With gentle hands whose work was done,
And gentle head whose crown was won,
With children's children at her knee,
And friends who watched her reverently;
Knowing her memory would remain,
Treasured by grief, that source was pain,
With her heart's dearest at her side,
Blessing and blessed, the woman died.

In a summer eve as the slow sun set,
A woman died.
She had fought the falling fight so long!
But time was cruel, and hard, and strong.
Without a faith, without a prayer,
With none to aid and none to care;
With not a trace upon the page,
From desperate youth to loathsome age,
But sin and sorrow, wrong and chance,
And bitter blank of ignorance;
With not a hand to help or save,
With not a hope beyond the grave,
Tossed in the black stream's rushing tide,
Unmourned, unmissed the woman died.

And we are all akin, runs the kindly creed.
Oh! the riddle of life is hard to read!

—*All the Year Round.*

Literal Obedience.

A Glasgow boy had been summoned as a witness in a case before the municipal court. His mother took great pains in instructing him as to his behavior, and was particularly solicitous as to his doing at once, without a moment's hesitation, whatever he might be asked to do. The hour of trial arrived, and Jock, in his "Sunday claes," set out for court in high spirits. He had not been gone long when he returned, sobbing bitterly. The following colloquy ensued: "What's wrang wi' ye laddie?" "Nae muckle." "Ay, but what's wrang wi' ye?" "Nae muckle, I tell ye." At length his mother succeeded in eliciting the truth. "Weell, they tuk me into a big room wi' a chiel wi' a white pow [head] sittin' his lane, an' a lot o' mair chiels, sittin' below him; an' the chiel wi' the white pow axed me ma name. An' I tellt him, 'Jock MacNab.' An' he tellt me, 'Jock MacNab, haud up your han' and sweir.' An' I put up ma han' and said, 'D—— your een, sir;' an' they put me oot."—*Glasgow Times.*

"I was so mad at George last night," said a girl of her sweetheart. "Yes," said her ill-natured brother, "I noticed when I looked in the parlor that you were in arms."

THE NEW SOUTH.

The People Acknowledging the Dignity of Labor and Taking a Hand at It.

[New York Sun.]

Mighty changes have taken place in the south since the close of the civil war, especially since the infamies of carpet-bag government ceased to oppress and outrage the impoverished people. The return of home rule inspired hope and faith in the future, and renewed affection for the union.

The material development of nearly all the southern states in the last five years has excited wonder and gratification. This has been the beginning of an era of prosperity as sure to follow the march of industry, enterprise and any result that may be anticipated from [illegible].

One of the best signs in the south is the recognition of the new conditions that have arisen from the fall of slavery and the desire to conform to them with wise and sagacious leaders courageously advising the course that duty should pursue. The Hon. W. M. Robbins of North Carolina in a recent address before the literary society of a [illegible] college gave the young men about starting on the busy stage of life some excellent counsel which seems all the more impressive when compared with [illegible] "The dignity of labor must be respected," said Mr. Robbins. "The young men must [illegible] the old models, [illegible] away false pride, and go to work. In this way they would make the fair southern land what God and nature intended it to be—the world's garden of beauty, a treasure house of wealth, the dwelling place of power, the home of science and humanity's best and noblest civilization."

These are wise and practical words worthy to be cherished by every man and woman of the best instruction. This is the tone of intelligent sentiment all through the south and operating as it does on the rising generation the future may be regarded as glowing in the richest promise.

Labor was once esteemed ignoble, because it was chiefly performed by the slaves of the rich, or by poor whites who were unable to own slaves. But now the great cotton crops are produced in part by whites who would formerly have thought themselves degraded by such toil. In other branches of agriculture, in thriving manufactures in mills and building and in various other industries white labor is efficient; at [illegible] higher intelligence than that of the black field hand, this is rapidly developing new sources of wealth.

Waste and extravagance, that under the old system ate up much of the wealth of the south, are no longer visible. Stern necessity has taught the millions who emerged almost penniless from a four years' war, the value of money, and the survivors are rising [illegible] of this useful lesson.

The old secessionists, who will never forget [illegible] liberty, are very aged and are passing away. The little boys who were toddling when Fort Sumter was fired upon, are grown to manhood's estate, and they are fast stepping into the place of those who precipitated that event. Let us all welcome the new south to the destiny of wealth, intelligence and power that is open before her."

A LONGEVITY EXPERT.

Names and Records of Persons who Have Lived Beyond One Hundred Years.

"I have records of more than ten thousand persons who have lived one hundred years and upward," said Joseph E. Pemfine to a reporter of the Syracuse *Standard*. "I have spent thirty years in collecting these materials, which I am preparing for publication. I have ransacked almost every branch of literature—magazines, newspapers, medical works, encyclopedias, etc., and I have personally written to a large number of centenarians to procure authentic statistics."

"Who is the oldest person you have discovered?" asked the reporter.

"According to historians, the king of Portugal, named Numas de Cugna, died in India in 1566, aged 370 years. I have six [illegible] of people who lived more than 150 years old. I might mention [illegible] a number who died [illegible] A native [illegible] named [illegible] 1868, aged 180. In 1780 Louisa Truxo died in South America, aged 175. Of course I cannot take into account the ages of people mentioned in the old testament, because in those days a different method of computing time was in vogue."

"What country produces the greatest number of centenarians?"

"The cold countries. Perhaps Russia comes first. Switzerland, Sweden, Wales, Scotland and Ireland produce a great many. Our country is among the first, although many of our centenarians are of foreign birth. The American Indians have remarkable longevity. We do not look for extreme old age in the tropics, but a celebrated physician in Algiers, Africa, collected in thirteen years 152 cases of Africans more than 100 years old. I wrote to him for the names, but he had not saved them. The Chinese are not very long-lived. In 1784 the emperor called a convocation of all the old residents of his empire, and, of the number who responded only four were more than 90 years old. India has on record a large number of cases."

"Do you find that civilization has anything to do with longevity?"

"Indirectly, perhaps. Almost all cases of extreme old age belong to the lower classes. They have more robust constitutions to begin with, and they are not subjected to the wear and tear, the late hours and the temptations to dissipation that fall to the lot of a [illegible] man. Of all the European countries France has the fewest centenarians. In fact, they are exceedingly rare there. Their nervous temperament has much to do with it. A curious fact, however, is that Frenchmen in very large numbers live to be between 80 and 90 years old, but drop off without going beyond the latter figure."

"Which sex lives the longer?"

"There are more women who attain the age of 100 than men. But more men live to be exceedingly old than women."

"Are there many cases of longevity in this city?"

"I have collected more than fifty cases of people who died in this county aged 100 and over. There are living here at present three persons older than 100. These are Mrs. Driscoll, aged 105, and colored woman named Williams in the poorhouse, aged 108, and a United States pensioner, 102 years old, living on Water street, named Van [illegible]."

"When will your work be ready for publication?"

"Within a year or two. It will be called 'The Encyclopedia of Human Longevity; or, Records of People Who Have Lived One Hundred Years and Upwards.' It will contain between two and three hundred illustrations, and, as I said before, more than ten thousand instances."

MARRIAGE.

What Great Writers of Europe Have Said of the Holy Ordinance.

By the bride which a man selects does he show the quality of his soul, and what value he puts upon it.—*Goethe.*

Marriage is the best state for man in general; and every man is a worse man in proportion as he is unfit for the married state.—*Johnson.*

Men that marry women very much superior to themselves are not so truly husbands to their wives as they are unawares made slaves to their portions.—*Plutarch.*

Every effort is made in forming matrimonial alliances to reconcile matters relating to fortune, but very little is paid to the congeniality of dispositions or to the accordance of hearts.—*Massillon.*

I pity from my heart the unhappy man who has a bad wife. She is shackles on his feet, a burden on his shoulders, smoke to his eyes, vinegar to his teeth, a thorn to his side, a dagger to his heart.—*Laborde.*

It does not appear essential that in forming matrimonial alliances there should be on each side a parity of wealth, but that in disposition and manners they should [illegible]. Chastity and modesty form the best dowry a parent can bestow.—*Terence.*

Remember that if thou marry for beauty thou bindest thyself all thy life to that which perchance will neither last nor please thee one year; and when thou hast it, it will be to thee of no price at all, for the desire dieth when it is attained, and the affection perisheth when it is satisfied.—*Sir Walter Raleigh.*

Try to appear cheerful and contented and your husband will be so; and when you have made him happy, you will become so, not in appearance, but in reality. The skill required is not so great. Nothing flatters a man so much as the happiness of his wife; he is always proud of himself as the source of it.—[illegible]

The best time for marriage will be toward 30, for as the younger times are unfit either to choose or govern a wife and family, so if thou stay long, thou shalt hardly see the education of thy children, who, being left to strangers, are in effect lost; and better were it to be unborn than ill-bred; for thereby thy posterity shall either perish or remain a shame to thy name.—*Sir Walter Raleigh.*

THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

Some Information Regarding the Family which Will Lose its Head with the Death of Chambord.

New York Tribune.

The breach between the houses of Bourbon and Orleans, which will be closed by the death of the Comte de Chambord, may be said to have opened a century ago with the diamond necklace trial. The fifth Duc d'Orleans, known in history as Philippe Egalite, married the granddaughter of Louis XIV., and after doubling his immense fortune by lucky speculations and shrewd building investments, quarreled with the court. The proud-spirited queen, Marie Antoinette, had many bitter enemies in Paris, but he was the most malignant and resentful of them. He headed a court party in opposition to her, was among the first to denounce her when she was implicated in the mysterious robbery of the diamond necklace, and, as there is every reason to believe, induced that audacious adventuress, the Countess Lamotte-Valois, to drag her into the scandal and to overwhelm her with reckless defamation. His antipathy to the queen carried him into the ranks of the rising parliamentary opposition, where he intrigued against the court, counseled the conversion of the states general into a national assembly, sympathized with the mob in its assault upon the Bastile, and finally voted for the death of his cousin, Louis XVI. His intimate association with the Jacobins and ostentatious assumption of a republican name did not rescue him from the guillotine, but his breach with the court opened the way for the succession of his son, Louis Philippe, to the throne forty years after, when Charles X., the grandfather of the Comte de Chambord, was banished from France.

It was Philippe Egalite's vote in the convention against Louis XVI. that estranged Louis Philippe from his Bourbon cousins after the restoration and enabled him to profit by the revolution of 1830. Like his father, he professed to be attached to liberal principles, but the motives of his political action, culminating in the "Three glorious days" and the establishment of the constitutional monarchy, are to be ascribed mainly to his hatred of the Bourbon princes, who had never forgiven his father's treachery and crime. Apparently the Orleans princes, who have survived the political vicissitudes of the half century intervening since the downfall of Charles X., have ceased to be in sympathy with the movement which restored for a season the fortunes of their house. Louis Philippe's sons, the Duc de Nemours, the Duc d'Aumale, the Prince de Joinville and the Duc de Montpensier, have grown conservative in their declining years, reverting to some of those eighteenth century ideas from which their ancestor, Phillippe Egalite, broke away, and regarding the revolution of 1830 as an unfortunate event of the family, inasmuch as it was logically little less than a usurpation, although it could be justified on the score of political necessity. The Comte de Paris, being the eldest son of the late Duc d'Orleans, is the head of the Orleans house, and he has made no secret of the fact that he considers it a greater honor to be the heir of the grandson of Charles X than the grandson of Louis Philippe. The Orleans princes have no talent for reactionary intrigues. They will probably never regain the throne, either of the Orleans or of the Bourbon dynasty, if it be necessary for them to become conspirators against France. The hereditary rights may pass to them as a matter of inheritance from the Comte de Chambord, but they will never be Bourbons in spirit. Nevertheless, they have conservative instincts, and have had leisure for philosophical reflection upon the the tendencies of French history and the consequences of Louis Philippe's reign. They ceased long ago to celebrate the anniversary of the "glorious days in July." They may have gone so far as to regret that Louis Philippe did not consent to become regent for the Comte de Chambord, instead of seizing the crown himself.

The Orleans princes may renounce the revolutionary ideas of Phillippe Egalite, and question the expediency of Louis Philippe's action, but they cannot get rid of one of the characteristic traits of their house. They have never been taunted with lack of courage; they have evinced genuine ability in war and on the sea; they have an enlightened judgment respecting public affairs; they can write admirable histories and can master the science of political economy; they have all the domestic virtues and intellectual gifts which a family of reigning princes would require; but one thing they have always lacked, and it was the gift with which Louis Philippe was most slenderly endowed—they are not popular. Poor Louis Philippe had a hundred good qualities; but he never succeeded in making his subjects like him. He sought to play the part of King to everybody's satisfaction, and often sacrificed his dignity in ostentatious efforts to court popularity, but his reign in this respect was a signal failure. The Orleans princes to-day are known as one of the best educated and most amiable houses in Europe, but while their good qualities and patriotic feelings are recognized, they are not liked in France—they lack that personal prestige which would be worth more than all else if they should ever be restored to the crown.

THOSE CONFEDERATE BONDS.

Why there is such a Demand for the Worthless Notes in Europe.

London Letter in Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Confederate bond speculation has been revived, under very singular and strangely favorable auspices. A large syndicate has been organized to manage the business this time. Lord Penzance, Mr. Bruce, M.P., and Mr. Gorst, M.P., are among the principal men who have publicly accepted invitations to serve in the organization. A prospectus has been issued. This invites all the holders of Confederate bonds to lodge their holdings with the syndicate, who agree to be responsible for them, to do all in their power to realize the largest sums possible on the bonds and to render to each holder true accounts of the proceeds. The documents are to be deposited for safe keeping with the National Safe Deposit Company, who will give certificates on receipt.

The prospectus states the late confederate states have become awakened to a new life with tremendous possibilities; that they now enjoy a prospect of an almost immediate controlling influence in American affairs; that with this new life and new features has come an awakening of conscience and a determination to pay off indebtedness; that the spirit of repudiation is well nigh dead in the southern states, and in its place is being manifested a strong and general desire to restore the credit of the confederate states by making the best possible arrangements with all their creditors, and that it is extremely probable, if all the creditors combine, a satisfactory settlement can be effected. The syndicate announces that Lord Penzance, Mr. Bruce and Mr. Gorst have been appointed trustees, with power to make terms on behalf of the bondholders with the different confederate states. These trustees are represented to be gentlemen thoroughly informed concerning the matters in hand, entirely in earnest in the work, and in a position to secure the best possible terms from their debtor states.

Ten thousand pounds have been subscribed by the syndicate and placed at the disposal of the trustees for the purpose of paying all the expenses of tracing out and securing the co-operation of all the holders of the confederate bonds extant. This fund, it is stipulated, shall be credited with one-half of any proceeds realized over five per cent. on the nominal amount of the bonds which may be arranged for. It is believed that the syndicate has been over a year in process of organization, and that the recent flurry in confederate bonds in the United States was caused by the action of the syndicate's agents making inquiries and purchases throughout the southern states. The prospectus has already made a market in London for the bonds, which are now salable at one and two per cent. of their face. But for the unimpeachable integrity and sincerity of the trustees, all of whom are enthusiastic believers in the future supremacy of the southern states, the whole business might be suspected to be a scheme on the part of speculators to create a market for the purpose of making three or four per cent. on the millions of dollars involved.

Why Preachers Lack Force.

Interview with Robert Collyer.

"Why do you have so few ministers of originality and force—men who make their mark as great preachers?" I asked Mr. Collyer.

"Too little life and too much learning, sir; too little blood and too much education. A man makes a great mistake when he sacrifices life's force for books. Generous life increases the power of thought, and good health keeps it fresh and creates originality," was the quick and earnest response.

"Does Europe or America have the greatest minister?"

"America, by all odds. It has several superior to the best there is in England. The old world has not one that can compare with Henry Ward Beecher. He is the greatest preacher on the planet. If his superior ever lived I have never heard or read of him."

"Does Spurgeon approach him?"

"No, sir. In no particular, if I can understand what a great minister is. He lacks the very elements that make Mr. Beecher great."

"What are they?"

"In the first place Henry Ward Beecher is the most human man I ever knew. He gets near the people rather than above them. His generous bodily force keeps his great mind bright and makes him fearless. No man will, or perhaps can, express himself with the simplicity, originality, eloquence and courage that Mr. Beecher does. The struggles of his early life may have had much to do with this and his later successes. They may have made him the natural man he is. Great as he is, I love him for his simple tastes and his courage. I admire a man who never gets great enough to refuse to express his opinion upon small subjects. There is a great deal in the simple fact that Mr. Beecher will say in a great company: 'I love apple pie and like to farm during the summer months, by lying under an apple tree and going to sleep.'"

Pending Change in England.

From a Washington Special.

Talking with an intelligent young Englishman, of good family, a baronet's son, who has been investing largely in lands in Texas, I asked him how it was that so many of his countrymen were buying land in this country just at this time. "I will tell you," he said. "There is a very general feeling that there will be a great change in England soon, equal to that made in the south by your civil war. Although they would laugh at the idea if you suggested it, nine out of ten men in England believe that Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, will be the last king that England will ever have. A revolution is silently, but surely preparing that will uproot all the remnants of that feudal system.

"A good deal depends upon the Prince of Wales' conduct when he becomes king. If he is careful, sober and prudent, he will put off the evil day; but if he continues his loose living and disregard to the social decencies it will come very soon. The besetting sin of the prince is that he can not or will not let other men's women folks alone. The fact is that no English woman who values her reputation will allow the Prince of Wales to pay her the slightest attention, for it means her ruin if he can compass it. So many heart-breaking scandals now come to life that self-respecting women know they will be immediately shunned by their own sex and avoided by men who are seeking wives if this royal sensualist is not kept at a distance."

How it Gets its Name.

Omaha Herald.

The trade dollar is so called because nobody will trade a dollar for it.

A QUEEN OF THE STAGE.

"Her Second Love," and the [illegible] over the Reveals [illegible] of Woman.

(*New York World.*)

Several years ago the American [illegible] aroused by the entree upon the stage of a lady who had been previously [illegible] nounced. She was one of an [illegible] of aspirants for public favor [illegible] mentality, aside from her own [illegible] recognition. In spite of this fact [illegible] quickly achieved a warm place in [illegible] public which she has continued to hold [illegible]. When it was announced [illegible] Maude Granger would star the [illegible] the play "Her Second Love," written by [illegible] A. Stevens, it was only natural that [illegible] terest should be manifested not only [illegible] circles, but in other branches of the [illegible]. This was specially the case, as it was [illegible] Miss Granger has, for the past [illegible] ceedingly delicate health, and the [illegible] to star in a strong emotional play [illegible] surprising. One of the staff of this [illegible] cordingly deputized to see the [illegible] verify the rumor or announcement [illegible]

Miss Granger's countenance is [illegible] every one in the United States. [illegible] seen never to be forgotten. [illegible] in their outline and contour [illegible] of large and deep eyes, indicative of [illegible] soul power. It is easy to see where [illegible] obtains the ability to portray [illegible] most emotional nature. She [illegible] self the elemental feeling [illegible] tion can be conveyed to an audience [illegible] news found the lady at her home in [illegible] was accorded a quiet welcome [illegible] dent at once that she was in [illegible] health, which the expression and [illegible] countenance both indicated.

"Is it true Miss Granger that you [illegible] starring tour the coming season?"

"Yes, indeed. My season begins [illegible] the 16th of July. From there I go to [illegible] co and then play the remainder of [illegible] through the eastern and western [illegible]"

"Are you confident your health will [illegible] an undertaking?"

A ringing laugh was the first reply to the question, after which she said:

"Certainly, it is true I have been [illegible] two years, but now I am wholly [illegible] people can have any idea of the [illegible] anxious actress undergoes in [illegible] al part. It is necessary to put [illegible] into the work in order to rightly [illegible] acter. This necessitates an utter [illegible] one's personality and an assumption [illegible] ter portrayed. If this is an [illegible] necessary to feel the same [illegible] supposed to feel. For more than [illegible] ally cried each night in [illegible] was playing. The audience [illegible] Probably it was but those were [illegible] tears and the effect was more [illegible] my health."

"But do you anticipate avoiding [illegible] ture?"

"Not in the least. I expect [illegible] a strain as before, but with [illegible] knowledge of how to retain it [illegible]"

"You speak of a knowledge of [illegible] health. Will you please explain [illegible] by that?"

"You must be aware that [illegible] natures are subject to troubles and [illegible] known to the sterner sex. [illegible] troubles is legion, but in [illegible] come they are weakness [illegible] every ambition and hope [illegible] thousands of noble women [illegible] suffering agonies which [illegible] friends and relatives know little [illegible] when I reflect upon it I [illegible] Now all this misery arises [illegible] rance of the laws of life [illegible] observe them. I speak from [illegible] experience in saying this, and I [illegible] know the means of [illegible] in perfect health."

"Please explain more fully."

"Well, I have found a remedy [illegible] cially adapted for this purpose [illegible] palatable and controls the health [illegible] have nothing else will. It is [illegible] if all the women in America [illegible] quite sure most of the suffering and [illegible] might be avoided."

"What is this wonderful remedy?"

"Warner's Safe Cure."

"And you use it?"

"Constantly."

"And hence believe you will be [illegible] through the coming season [illegible]"

"I am quite certain of it."

"A few questions more, Miss Granger [illegible] please give me a list of the [illegible] and the plays you have taken part [illegible] first appearance in public?"

"I first played for some [illegible] of New York and Brooklyn. [illegible] Union Square theater, [illegible] to the Boston Globe [illegible] Booth's theater in this city [illegible] McCullough and afterwards [illegible] Camille Rosalind, etc. [illegible] part of Cicely Blaine in the [illegible] starred in 'Two Nights in [illegible]' of Antonia. The past [illegible] in the Planter's Wife, [illegible] as I have said, will [illegible] Love.'"

As the writer was [illegible] train of musing and [illegible] that a land who are [illegible] Granger's experience [illegible] achieved by the pure [illegible] suffering might be [illegible] ness secured.

[illegible]

Mr. M. T. Blake, [illegible] Portland OREGONIAN, [illegible] have no hesitancy in [illegible] senting the best daily [illegible] and people who want [illegible] can do no better than [illegible] daily.

FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE [illegible] MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING [illegible] scription of one of the best [illegible] nurses in the United [illegible] forty years with never [illegible] mothers for their children [illegible] pain, cures dysentery [illegible] bowels, and wind-colic [illegible] it rests the mother. [illegible]

DRY GOODS [illegible]

[illegible] G. [illegible]

NO RISK! NO L[illegible]
NO STOCK [illegible]
NO ASSESSMENTS [illegible]
DIVIDENDS DECLA[illegible]

ON AND AFTER [illegible] or notice we will [illegible] known as our Weekly [illegible] which we will offer [illegible] pecial bargains in [illegible] goods, selected from [illegible] our Mammoth Establishment.

THE REASON [illegible]

We make this special [illegible] is in order that we [illegible] Sweep of our Entire [illegible] Goods while in season [illegible] the accumulation of [illegible] at the same time give [illegible] efit of lower prices than [illegible] in this market.

☞ LOOK! R[illegible]

OUR ESPECIAL [illegible]

FOR THE WE[illegible]

50 Suits Men's Fine C[illegible]
25 Do do Men's [illegible]
30 Suits [illegible]
50 Suits [illegible]
10 Suits [illegible]
10 Suits [illegible]
24 Youths' [illegible]
24 Youths' [illegible]
60 pairs Men's [illegible]
50 Linen Ulsters [illegible]
60 Cloth and Tweed [illegible]
(worth [illegible]
50 dozen Unlaundried [illegible]
(worth [illegible]

The above is a [illegible] we shall offer this week [illegible] stantial bargains [illegible] carried out to the letter.

A. ROBER[illegible]

The Leading Clothier [illegible]
Merchant T[illegible]
Cor. First and A[illegible]

TO ROO[illegible]

"BEAN" [illegible]

Just arrived per bark [illegible] and for sale [illegible]

Parties taking [illegible] money, as other [illegible] will be made to the [illegible]

[illegible] to building up my prohibitions.

"You may say for me," said Mrs. Leslie "that I am not to be married to any duke, count or king at present."

Madding's Russia Salve is an invaluable dressing for inflamed and sore joints. Price 25 cts.

[illegible] cases. Over a year ago I recommended your Hop Bitters to my invalid wife, who has been under medical treatment of Albany's best physicians several years. She has become thoroughly cured of her various complicated diseases by their use. We both recommend them to our friends, many of whom have also been cured of their various ailments by them.

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other alcoholic distillation, have insured for it the reputation for salubrity claimed for it. For sale by all druggists and grocers.

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MONDAY MO

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Reveals for the Benefit
of Women.

—w York World.)

GOODS—CLOTHING.

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OCK GAMBLING!
SESSMENTS TO PAY!
ENDS DECLARED WEEKLY!

REASON WHY

A. ROBERTS,
ading Clothier, Hatter and Merchant Tailor,
First and Alder Sts.

TO ROONEY'S.

The Daily [illegible]

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1888.

FISHING ON SUNDAY.

Two rustic boarders [illegible] Deacon Stearns,
[illegible] whom hi[illegible] [illegible] oft yearns,
Do what he will, say what he may,
They will fish on the seventh day.
The deacon good has tried right often
The Sabbath-breakers' hearts to soften;
But all in vain, they [illegible] decline
To lay aside the rod and line.

"We work hard all the week," they say,
"And really have no [illegible] day
On [illegible] high to [illegible] the [illegible] and rod,
Breathe country air and commune with God."
They started out one Sunday morning,
Just as the busy day was dawning,
[illegible] a goodly string
Of fish for breakfast they would bring.

And as the breakfast hour drew nigh,
The deacon saw them—with a sigh—
Hand to his better half a mess
Of fish, and [illegible] to dress.
The deacon's mind was much perplexed,
His pious soul was sorely vexed:
He [illegible] sure 'twas sinful fish to taste—
But just as sinful them should waste.

With half-closed eyes and solemn face,
He asked the usual evening grace,
For [illegible] partook of the [illegible] meal,
Praying the Lord would quick reveal,
As [illegible] the miracle did [illegible] by,
Whether he might [illegible] that good fry—
Show how to choose the lesser evil,
The one least pleasing to the devil.

Resembling guidance in the matter,
He slowly took upon his platter
The fattest, largest, the sweetest fish
That lay upon the smoking dish,
Saying, "'Tis sin this fish to eat,
But awful, too, to waste good meat.
You will go fishing Sundays, [illegible]
[illegible] my endeavors to [illegible] you right;
So, if you must go fishing still,
And Providence rewards your skill,
Why bring your fish—my wife will take 'em,
And after cleaning, fry or bake 'em."

EXTRAORDINARY IMPOSTURE.

In the year 1550, a bill of complaint was prepared before the criminal judge of Rieux, in France, by a woman of the name of Bertrand de Rols, whose cause of grievance was of the following nature: She said that she had at an early age been married to one Martin Guerre, who, after living with her about ten years, had deserted her and gone no one knew whither; that at the end of eight years a man came who had so exactly the features, stature and complexion of Martin Guerre that she had taken him for her true husband, and had unsuspectingly lived with him as such for the space of three years, during which she had two children by him; that to her surprise she found out that the man was not the real Martin Guerre, but one Arnaud du Tilh of Sagias, commonly called Pansette, who had artfully taken the advantage of his resemblance to her husband to impose himself on her, and, besides usurping the conjugal rights of Martin Guerre had obtained possession of all the property that belonged to him.

In answer to this strange story, the man said to be Arnaud du Tilh protested that the prosecution was nothing more than a wicked conspiracy which his wife and relations had entered to get rid of him; that if he was not the real Martin Guerre he did not know who he was, that he had his hi[illegible] as far back as he could remember; that it was he who had married when a youth the complainant, Bertrand de [illegible], and had lived with her so many years; that not only she had received him on his return with all the warmth of a loving and affectionate wife but that all the family of the Guerres, and among others, four sisters had instantly and gladly recognized him as their own long-lost Martin Guerre.

The judge made both parties undergo a severe personal examination, first separately, and then in presence of each other, and the answers of the man were on every point, even in the most minute and private descriptions, such as in all human belief, none but the real Martin Guerre could have given.

Witnesses were then examined to the number of nearly one hundred and fifty. Of these, between thirty and forty, including the four sisters, swore that he was the true Martin Guerre; that they had known him and conversed with him from his infancy; that they were perfectly acquainted with his person, manner, and tone of voice, and that they were, moreover, convinced of the truth of what they asserted by certain scars and secret marks, which it was impossible for time to efface. A great many, on the contrary, swore as positively that he was no other than Arnaud du Tilh, called Pansette, and they had known him as boy and been as familiarly acquainted with him as those who pretended that he was Martin Guerre. The rest of the witnesses declared that there was so strong a resemblance between the two persons in question that it was impossible for them to determine whether the accused was Martin Guerre or Arnaud du Tilh.

The judge, on weighing the whole case, inclined to the belief that the man was not the real Martin Guerre, but Arnaud du Tilh and condemned him as a wretched impostor to suffer the penalty of death.

From this sentence the accused appealed to the parliament of Toulouse, who ordered an inquisition to be taken as to the principal facts in dispute, with the limitation, that no [illegible] but new witnesses should be examined. But so far was this ordinance f[illegible] in eliciting any new light, that it served only to render the affair still more obscure than it was before. Of thirty new witnesses examined, nine or ten were positive that it was the true Martin Guerre; seven or eight were as positive that he was Arnaud du Tilh; the rest, having weighed all circumstances, and being afraid of injuring their consciences, declared plainly that they were not able to say who he was.

Among the witnesses who negatived most positively his identity with Martin Guerre was a shoemaker who used to make shoes for Martin. He deposed that Martin's foot reached to the twelfth mark, whereas the foot of the accused reached no further than the ninth mark upon his last. Another witness swore that Martin Guerre was dexterous at wrestling, of which the man did not pretend to know anything.

But, on the other hand, among those who had formerly sworn that he was the real Martin Guerre, and still persisted in their opposition, were the four sisters of Martin, who were brought up with him and who all had the reputation of being women of good sense; two of his brothers-in-law of Martin and all the relatives who were present at the nuptials of Martin and Bertrand de Rols, or at least the greater part of these witnesses agreed that Martin Guerre had two scars under his eyebrows; that his left eye was bloodshot; the nail of his first finger crooked; that he had three warts on his left hand and another on his little finger, and all these peculiarities were to be found on the accused.

The parliament now began to incline to the part of the accused, and had thoughts of reversing the judgment of the inferior judge, when of a sudden, as if he had dropped out of the clouds, a man calling himself the true Martin Guerre, but with a wooden leg, appeared. He said that he had come from Spain, where he had lost his leg in battle, and that the person who had assumed his name had been his companion there, and thus doubtless got so well acquainted with all the particulars of his past history.

The interrogator [illegible] the court as to the same facts on which the accused had been questioned. All his answers were true, yet they were neither so clear so positive, nor so exact as those given by the accused. He was next confronted with the supposed Arnaud, when the latter treated him as an impostor, as a fellow picked out by his relations to support this character and take away his life. The accused, to make this clearer asked him a number of questions as to several family transactions, and to these he answered fairly and with some confusion. The court on this directed Arnaud to withdraw, and then put several questions to the Martin with one leg that were new and had never been asked before, and his answers were full and satisfactory. They then called Arnaud and questioned him as to the same points but, to the great surprise and confusion of the court, the answers of Arnaud were not only as full and satisfactory as those of Martin but perfectly corresponded with him.

The court, resolving to clear up this unaccountable obscurity, directed that, now both the pretenders being present, the four sisters of Martin Guerre, the husbands of two of them, Peter Guerre, an uncle, the brothers of Arnaud du Tilh, and some of those witnesses who were most obstinate in insisting that the accused was Martin Guerre, should be called in and obliged to point out which of the two they should now judge to be the true Martin. Accordingly, all these persons appeared, except the brothers of Arnaud du Tilh. The first who drew near the two persons claiming the name of Martin Guerre was the eldest of the sisters, who, after she had looked upon them for a moment, ran to the Martin with the wooden leg, embraced him and, having let fall a shower of tears addressed herself to the commissioner in these words: "See, gentlemen," said she, "my brother, Martin Guerre. I acknowledge the error into which this wretched man (pointing to Arnaud) drew me and many others, and in which, by a multitude of artifices, he has made us persist so long."

Martin all the time mingled his tears with those of his sister, and received her embraces with the utmost affection. All the rest knew him as soon as they saw him, and there was not one of all the witnesses who did not acknowledge that the matter was now plain, and that Arnaud du Tilh was an impostor.

No doubt now remaining as to the guilt of Arnaud, the court condemned him to death and he was executed accordingly in front of Martin Guerre's house, testifying his sincere repentance for the extraordinary course of imposture in which he had been engaged.

The Parsees of India.

The Parsees of India are the descendants of the ancient Persian "fire-worshippers." They claim a history back to Abraham. The Zendavesta is their holy book, and the venerated Zoroaster, who flourished B. C. 550, is their great prophet. Driven from Persia, a thousand years ago, they found a refuge in India. Now there are but 8000 left in their ancient home. Of this strange people there are but about 200,000 in all the world. Of this number 150,000 are in India. Bombay, "the city of the Parsees," has 75,000, making one tenth of the entire population. As you walk the streets of Bombay you cannot help noticing these disciples of Zoroaster, differing as they do from both Mohammedans and Hindoos. The Parsee gentleman is tall and erect, with fair complexion and dignified air. His long white coat of silk or fine muslin is buttoned closely from chin to waist, and hangs in a full flowing skirt to the knees. He wears a tall, tapering, queer looking, indescribable hat, without a brim, inclining backward from the forehead and looking very much like a section of a stovepipe. It is apparently of pasteboard, covered with brown silk or muslin. In the top is a hole in which he puts his handkerchief. This hat is one of the badges of his religion, and he must never change it for any other style. The Parsee always keeps his head covered, indoors or out, day or night, asleep or awake. Around his waist he wears a silken cord, which he is to untie when at prayer. No bargain is binding if this cord is left off when the contract is made. These people are among the most intelligent, influential, and patriotic in the community. Most of them are merchants and bankers, and as such are honest, industrious and polite, taking the lead in all the commercial enterprises. One-half of the wealth and three-fourths of the business of Bombay is in their hands. They are often called the Jews of the east.

The Parsees have an idolatrous reverence for fire. They adore it as the principle of life. To extinguish a fire is looked upon as a misfortune, and many would not put out a fire, even if their house was burning. They keep a lamp ever burning in their houses. In a Parsee temple is a holy room in which is a large vase or censer containing the holy fire. None but the high priest must enter this room or approach near this fire. And when they go to replenish it they must even veil their mouths and nostrils with fine linen cloth, lest their sinful breath pollute the holy flames as they recite their prayers. The sacred fire is kept burning with costly woods and fragrant oils and spices. It must never be extinguished, day or night, from year to year and from age to age. Some years since a mob of lawless Hindoos broke into a Parsee temple in Bombay and put out the holy fire. This insult led to a fearful riot. We were told that their great teacher, Zoroaster, first brought the sacred fire from heaven and placed it on their altars, and since then, for two thousand years, amid all their changes, persecutions, and dispersions, they have never let it go entirely out. When they came to Hindostan a thousand years ago they brought the sacred fire with them. The Parsees are sun-worshipers as well as fire-worshipers. Morning and evening we have seen them with uplifted hands worship with great solemnity the rising and setting sun. The more intelligent of them say they do not really worship the sun, but adore it as an emblem of God and the source of life. We look upon this worship as the least objectionable form of idolatry, for did we not know the Lord God to be a "Sun and Shield" we might easily think the sun to be a lord and god. Besides the sacred fire, the Parsee worship the moon, stars, water, air, earth and all the elements of nature. But fire is their greatest object of adoration.

The Parsees will not, like the Hindoos, burn their dead, for fire is too pure to be polluted by the touch of death. They will not, like the rest of mankind, bury in the ground, for earth is the mother of mankind, and they will not defile it by a corpse in its bosom. So, with neither cremation nor burial, what can they do with the remains of their dead? On Malabar Hill, the highest ground in the suburbs of Bombay, surrounded by a lofty wall, and carefully guarded, is the Parsee cemetery or mortuary. Leaving the city we climbed the hill by a winding road leading through a charming grove of palms, and past beautiful bungalows and villas, with an enchanting view of city, island, and sea behind us. At length we reached the abode of death. Over the gate in large letters we read: "None but Parsees can enter here!" For two hundred years no European has ever set foot within that inclosure But a few years since the Prince of Wales unsealed the entrance, and now by proper influence travelers can obtain a pass. Thus we were privileged to enter this strange place. Entering the mysterious inclosure, on our right were the temples where the dead are brought to be disrobed and anointed with oil. Passing these, we followed our guide up a grand pathway until we were stopped by another sign, on which we read the warning notice: "Stop here!" We were within fifty yards of the tower now in use. Looking around we counted five great, round stone towers, known as "Towers of Silence." These circular structures are built of large white stones, and are perfectly plain on the outside. They vary in diameter from 30 to 60 feet, and are from twenty-five to thirty feet high. The oldest one is 200 years old, and is in good repair. They cost about $100,000 apiece. Each tower has an iron door on the side, from which a flight of steps on the inside leads to the top. On the top are three circles of grooves or open stone receptacles for the dead, the outer one for men, the middle one for women, and the inner one for children. In the center of the tower is a deep well or pit reaching from top to below the bottom. Around the outer edge of the tower is a stone parapet, which gives greater seclusion to the dead.

At the gate of the cemetery the funeral processions are met by the priest, who take the remains first to the temple, then to the tower. The bodies of the dead are placed in the stone grooves on the top of the tower, and left, without a particle of clothing, to be devoured by great flocks of hungry vultures and another carnivorous birds. Within an hour every particle of flesh is torn from the skeleton, and the Parsee interment is complete. The naked bones are left to bleach in the sun and wind for a few days, then they are carefully gathered up and thrown into the well in the center of the tower. We entered the cemetery about nine o'clock in the morning. Already three bodies had been placed on the tower, and half a hundred greedy vultures had gorged themselves with human flesh, and were sitting stupid and satiated, lazily waiting for another ghastly meal. The Parsee defends this mode of disposing of the dead on sanitary grounds, especially in large cities, and look with disgust on other customs. But give us the bible method of burial, and the grave for our departed, with the dear old formula: "Earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust." Following our Savior into the tomb, we have the glad hope of a glorious resurrection.—Cor. Troy, N. Y., Times.

Wine Vaults in London.

The wine vaults of London are one of the most interesting sights, but they are not to be seen every day nor by every body. A recent visitor was fortunate enough to secure a tasting order, and in company with two others made a tour of the St. Katharine and London dock vaults. He saw over 5,000,000 packages of port and sherry, over 1,000,000 of claret and 500,000 of spirits, and the total quantity was 260,000,000 gallons. In fact, there were 6¾ gallons for every man woman and child of the population of Great Britain. Some of it had been in store for years. The owners had forgotten about it, and the old and moldy cask had rotted away at their cline and had been several times replaced. One lot of 1000 gallons of sherry had been in the vaults for nearly fifty years. It was brought from the south of Spain by its owner, who had fallen dead in the vaults. The wine, along with his other property, had passed into chancery, and the litigation which has continued for nearly half a century, is as far from being ended, apparently, as when it began. But the wine has been growing old and valuable, and is sold now would probably bring five guineas a gallon. These vaults are simply great cellars under the dock-houses. In area they aggregate some thirty-five acres. They extend under the Thames on one side and well under Tower hill on the other. They are about sixteen feet from floor to roof, and are by no means regular in form, but reach out in strange passages and alleys in all directions. They are bonded by the government, and owners can have their property in them as long as they like without paying customs duties.

Privileged Women.

According to Honore de Balzac only two kinds of women are permitted to make advances to men—to take that "first step" which, after all, costs very little. The women specially excepted from the general rule are queens and actresses; and, with all due respect for the throne and for the stage, it must be admitted that members of these two privileged classes have, in many cases, profited largely by the permission accorded to them. Queens and actresses—meaning in the latter case, queens of the theater, and not the whole crowd of women and girls who have entered upon the dramatic career—are surrounded by homage; so that what on the part of other women would be active selection is but passive selection on theirs. They are no way exposed to the ignominy of a rebuff. A queen, moreover, is strictly forbidden by etiquette to receive an unbidden declaration of love or a spontaneous invitation of any kind. From a dancing partner to a partner for life she must signify her choice. As much cannot be said of the prima donna or the great tragic or comic actress. But, whether it should be so or not, the queens of the stage, while exposed to at least as fierce a light as that which "beats upon a throne," stand equally with the enthroned ones above the reach of conventional etiquette.

Life in Utah.

A woman, writing from Salt Lake city, the Mormon capital, says:

"I have a friend, the wife of a man of wealth, who carries ugly scars upon her wrists as a memento of the time when she and her husband, for the crime of refusing to pay their tithing, were bound with thongs that cut deep into the flesh, while their house was plundered by the emissaries of the priesthood. I have another friend who is crippled, half blind and prematurely old, in consequence of the punishment meted out to her because she would not obey the gospel; that is to say, because when her husband took a second wife she not only refused to go to the endowment house and give away the bride, but actually barred the doors of her home against the newly wedded pair and compelled them to seek lodgings elsewhere."

"Did that lady take umbrage?" said the proprietor of a Harlem store to his clerk, who had just had a wordy dispute with a customer. "Oh, no; she took ten yards of Turkey red calico, and wanted buttons to match."

Wilmington, [illegible] —Dr. J. M. Klein says: "Brown's Iron Bitters have given universal satisfaction."

Watering House Plants.

Nine-tenths of the failures in window gardening can be attributed to improper watering. Either too much or too little—in most cases too much. You cannot water a plant by rule of thumb. We frequently hear: "I cannot understand how it is that my window plants do not grow better, for I water them every day." This is probably the very cause of their not doing well.

Whenever you water a plant always give sufficient to soak the whole mass of soil thoroughly, then do not water again before it shows signs of dryness on the surface. It may not be for two or three days, or even longer, but no matter, do not give water until you are sure of its being in a slightly dry condition. On the other hand, some plants require water twice a day, especially when the pots are full of roots and the plants are growing vigorously and flowering profusely. The leaves of plants must be kept clean and free from dust; those with bright shining surface and of good size may be wiped clean with a sponge or soft cloth. Varieties with smaller leaves can only be cleaned by being showered overhead either with a sprinkler or syringe, and this should be done once or twice a week.

Do not let plants stand in water except such as are aquatics. If the water touches the bottom of the pots, a good plan is to have a smaller saucer, turned upside down for the plants to stand on, within the larger one; or small blocks of hard wood or any material that will hold the bottom of the pot above the water-line; otherwise, remember to always empty the water that drains into the saucer.

Plants delight in good living and when the pots become crowded with roots, they should be stimulated; but not until then, unless the plant has been for a long time in the same pot, and it is not practicable to renew the soil or give a larger pot. Particular attention is called to this matter of stimulating window plants, from the fact that a theory is just now being extensively circulated to the effect that plants grown in pots do not require any stimulants, or at the most very little. Our experience is that you can take a crop of corn or any other crop from the same soil ten years in succession without applying fertilizers.—John Thorpe, before the N. Y. Horticultural Society.

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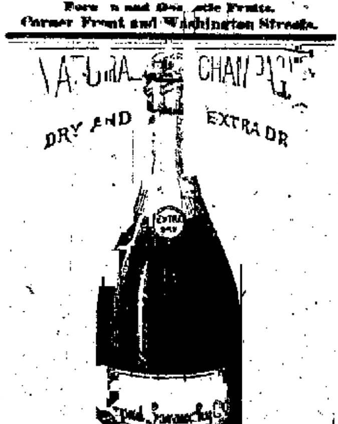

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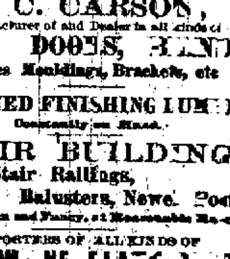

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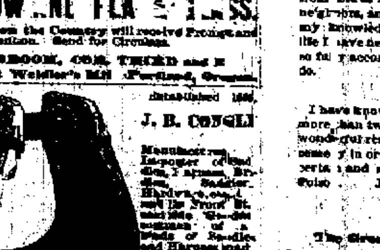

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Dr. Benson's Skin Cure [illegible] ... costs only $1 per package at druggists.

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It is reported that [illegible] Chinese, will shortly [illegible] Rebel Fish and Galax.

Redding's Russia Salve [illegible] who use it will testify. Price 25c. Try it.

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NEWS OF TH[E]

Doric Lodge, No 0 E[...] at Heppner

The Daily Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 23 1883

NOTES FROM TILLAMOOK.

Observations of an "Oregonian" Man in the County by the Sea.

One of the oldest organized and yet latest settled counties of Oregon is Tillamook, which has a direct outlet to the sea and is traversed by the rivers Ky[illegible], Wilson Trask and Tillamook, all emptying into Tillamook harbor, and by the Nestucca river which comes into the sea eight miles south of Tetart bay. The little harbor at the mouth of Nestucca has never been surveyed, but an appropriation for that purpose has been made, and in all probability a chart of the harbor will be hydrographed and lithographed within a year. Tillamook harbor is all surveyed, and has buoys planted at the entrance to the bay, with stakes driven down along the flats to mark the line of the channel all the way from Garibaldi to Hoquarton. This suffices for all the present local trade of the county, a large portion of which goes across the mountains by a toll road to the North Yamhill country. The vessels now employed in the Tillamook trade are the steamer General Miles, owned by Jacob Kam, J H D Gray and others; the A. B. Field owned by C Leinenweber and associates, auxiliary steam schooner Kate and Anna, owned in Portland, auxiliary steam schooner Ona, owned by C. Yarnberg and associates, and the schooner Alpha, which is as innocent of steam as a Portland dairy man's milk is of cream. And, speaking of milk and cream brings me to the principle staple industry of Tillamook county—the manufacture of butter and other dairy products. Up to this year the county has enjoyed an abundance of

INDIGENOUS PASTURAGE.

Owing to the heavy dews and frequent rains which prevailed during the summer months, but the present drouth has reversed the usual order of things in Tillamook. Timothy hay, which usually is worth $3 per ton at this season, has advanced to $12 already and it is estimated that it will cost $40 per head to carry cows through the approaching winter, especially cows that have been recently sent into this region and are not acquainted with the browsing habits of the native Tillamook cow. The same condition of affairs pervades the vegetable market. Our potatoes look like marbles and so far onions and carrots (so necessary to the cuisine of a hunter's camp, they are not to be had at any price. "Our only hope is that what we have in the ground will grow," said a farmer to me the other day, "for if what we have planted has already got its growth we will have to send to Portland before January for potatoes."

"Is this state of affairs general throughout your county?" I asked.

"Yes it is for this season, for we haven't had a drop of rain west of the ridge since the 28th of May and then only a thimbleful. We generally have heavy dews at night, but this year a man can sleep in a field with his underclothes on only, and then not take cold."

"How is this country for fruits—fruits of the temperate zone I mean—apples, pears and plums?"

"The best in the world I reckon, if people would take any kind of care in the management of their orchards. But the old-timers had no way of shipping out their stuff, and so they neglected their fruit trees till the bark lice ruined them. All the new orchards look well and will pay good interest."

THE PRAIRIE LANDS

are certainly the easiest reached and the prettiest farms to look at, but the indigenous ferns and brakes are a continuous pest in the path of the cultivator. If you have traveled through Thurston and Lewis counties in Washington territory, you have probably seen how the fern absorbs all the moisture and kills off all other vegetation. It is just so here, save that the prairie lands of Tillamook are a sandy loam and therefore richer soil than the gravel lands lying between the Chehalis and the Des Chutes as you go from Portland to the "Mediterranean of the Pacific." You who have been at Coos Bay, Astoria, Port Townsend and other points along the coast and unable to see anything but sombre forests stretching down from the mountains to the sea, can hardly realize how beautiful are these Tillamook prairies, level as a billiard table and stretching away up and down the coast for nearly sixty miles in length by two to three miles in width. Neither Astoria, Seattle, Port Townsend or Vancouver can boast of such pretty drives as those which you can enjoy in July or August about Hoquarton upon the shady roads lying along the Trask river or the Wilson, where a little party is encamped in a grove of giant firs, which is a perfect concert hall for the thrushes and robins.

THE VINE MAPLE BOTTOMS

are the most desirable lands, however and will prove themselves to be "the poor man's homes" of the future. It takes one or the other of two things to accomplish it, however—capital or muscle. These lands have enough cottonwood in them—I speak now of the lands on Trask and Wilson rivers not having seen those on the Nyamus or the Tillamook)—to split up into staves and sell for enough to pay the cost of clearing the land, the fir timber will be more than enough to split up into rails for the fences and shakes for the house and outbuildings. The larger vine maples will answer for posts, and good ones they are, and then slash off the alders and quaking aspens. Next comes the fire leaving the ashes to fertilize the soil and up comes the shamrock which is in itself a cardinal element of wealth. This tiny white clover is everywhere along the maple bottoms and as the orange blossom makes the best honey, so this white clover makes the best butter. Nearly every gulch on the Wilson river contains a spring of living water, and about 200 yards from our tent is one that is cold enough for anybody and sweet enough to make me forget the hydrants of Portland. Therefore, with lands so fertile and so well watered Tillamook must be one of the great dairy counties of Oregon, and the only rivalry she has to fear in this respect, is from Union and Baker counties. The white clover will tell the story in the long run.

ONE MAN'S [illegible]

We are camped on the land of a man who owns 160 acres and who may be said to represent the material requisite for opening out a new country like this. He came here three years ago and has a wife and five children his eldest boy being a trifle over sixteen. The man is a typical western man, over six feet high with sandy complexion and a good natured expression in his face. I will let him tell his own story interrupted by an occasional conundrum on my part as his life-yarn goes along.

"I was born in Iowa in 1844 I was married when I was 23 years of age. I have no trade of any kind but have done farm work ever since I was 13 years old and always expect to do it, but I thank the Lord that I am now in a place where the work I do is for me and not for somebody else."

"What were the wages paid back there where you lived?" I asked him.

"Oh, from a dollar and a quarter to two dollars a day according to the work done. Unusually heavy work was considered worth two dollars a day."

"And on that meager compensation you married and raised a family?"

"I did, and enjoyed life as I went along. It's very easy for a man and wife to get along if they make up their mind to live for themselves and not go for appearances. I never earned over sixty dollars a month till I was past thirty years old and had crossed the Rocky mountains."

WHY HE CAME TO OREGON

"Did you come direct to Oregon or did you stop in California on the road, as most of us did?"

"Oh, I stopped in California, on account of the mild winters that we heard so much about back east, but I tell you a fellow can't live on the climate altogether. The great drawback down there though, is the land question. About two hundred men own all the state. They won't sell at figures any common man can afford to pay and if they rent you a farm it is at such figures that you have nothing left after your rent and your store bill is paid. And suppose you do, by any hook or crook, get hold of forty acres, you will have to pay taxes on a valuation of $20 per acre. But when the big grant holder comes up to pay his taxes there is a compromise and he gets through at $4 or less. That is what drives men like me and sends them off to hunt for some place where the laws are administered without regard to what a man owns."

"And is that generally the case in California?"

"Yes, that is, wherever there is any farming land to speak of. In the mining counties land can be had for the asking but there is no market for what you would raise and no outcome for the country. Here a man can crab along for a few years and get him a home—they can't take that away from him. In the meantime the country is developing and prices getting better."

"Your children go to school, I suppose."

"Yes, about two miles from here. They stop and help me to stir up hay on their way home of afternoons."

OREGON DAIRY LAW

"Your next-door neighbor tells me he is about to give up his twenty five cows he has been milking on shares," I suggested. "Is this attributable to the scarcity of feed in these woods?"

"Yes, there is very little grass, and those are a lot of Yamhill cows, raised right in the valley and not used to browsing. I had them for two years and did pretty well with them but I had them on better terms than he had."

"What is the custom with reference to cows milked on the shares?" I asked.

"Well, if you keep them the year round, you get half the milk and half the increase. I only took them for the season from April to November for half the milk. I sold considerable butter to campers along the river like yourself, and a little more in town (Hoquarton) and then hauled out 700 pounds to Portland over the North Yamhill road. I sold it in a lump to Everding & Farrell for 35 cents, and they would have taken a couple of tons more if I'd had it to sell."

"How many cows are you milking now?" I asked.

"I'm milking four, and they all belong to me. I have five young heifers that will calve next spring, and a year from now I'll have four steers that will be fit for beef."

"How will this scarcity of feed affect you?"

"Not to any extent, unless my barn burns up. I have fifteen or twenty tons of hay put away for the winter, and my cows are raised in the woods, to eat all sorts of browse. It's an even bet that I have hay to sell next spring."

GRAIN BREAD AND MEAT.

"You say you have 160 acres of land. How much of it is under cultivation?"

"About thirty, some in oats, some in rye, and some in timothy. The last I've just cut for hay, and then my cows will have it for pasture just as soon as a decrease in milk indicates that the woods are not sufficient to feed them. By the time that meadow is eaten down, there will be a rain or a big dew that will start the wild grass again and meantime my meadow will be manured for another year's crop of hay. Whatever you take off the land in one shape, you must put back in another. And when the fall grass is gone I have my hay to fall back upon."

"You have common cows only, I presume—no pretensions to blooded cattle?" I asked.

"Haven't yet awhile. I'm not ready to move in that direction, but when I do I propose to get Holsteins or Ayrshires. They are good cheese cattle and there's more money in cheese than in butter."

"You spoke awhile ago about having some twelve acres in oats and rye. How do you propose to harvest them?"

"I don't intend harvesting them. I calculate to buy me a few hogs and let them harvest the oats and rye for me. Hogs never come around and dun you for their wages and bacon is always a cash article."

"I suppose you can find a ready market for all you can cure right in Portland," said I.

"Portland be shoo—why my dear man, I've no need to take a pound of it to Portland, yet awhile. I can sell all I want to sell right in town. There's not a steamer nor schooner comes from Astoria that does not bring from 100 to 2000 pounds of it. But I raise my own. It's against my religion to pay cash for anything that will

GROW ON A RANCH.

And while I'm in like a rough way of living I can assure you that I never was happier in my life or had better health. What I'm doing now counts for me and mine and after a while there'll be less work as I grow older and less able to work."

"About clearing those vine maple lands, how long does it average to put an acre fit for the plow?"

"Well with me and my oldest boy, it takes about eight days' work. School will be over in about two weeks, and then the other two children will help us a little enough to reduce it down to an average of six days work to the acre."

"This is a healthy climate, and your family enjoy that I presume?"

"Yes, good enough in all conscience. When I think of the snow and windstorms in Iowa, it gives me a very good opinion of Oregon."

"You are not isolated from mail facilities."

"Yes, but if they would ever get a road through here to Forest Grove, we would be all right. It's at least twenty miles nearer to Portland this way and an easier grade. Good night to you."

FOOD FOR CONTEMPLATION

May be found in much of the foregoing plain words of a plain man. We need men in Oregon who will not pay cash for anything that will grow in the ground who will not only work themselves but teach their children to work also, and who will realize that every stroke of work done in clearing a farm in the wilderness is so much toward the establishment of a home. I felt edified by what this man had told me in his terse and homely language, for he talked clear headed and meant in every syllable. His life was earnest for it was practical and busy. He had no time to stop and listen to theories. His hard hands showed a man of hard toil, just as his neatly patched clothes showed an honest woman's labor within that cabin. I went in there for some milk to-day and the "puncheon" floor was as white as a man-of-war's deck. On every side were signs of industry, economy and that patriotism to private life which makes home a sacred word in the heart of man. A western man's pluck and a Yankee woman's thrift had done this, and this is the element of population that Oregon now needs. The professions already are overcrowded and the streets of Portland are full of [illegible]. We want more men to hew down timber, milk cows and churn butter, and fewer to howl three hours at a jury for five dollars in counterfeit greenbacks. In a word, Oregon has as many non producers as she can feed.

THE FOREST GROVE ROAD

Should be built during the coming season and that would open up a great deal of good country to settlement thereby shortening the distance between the valley and the bay at least five hours. At present there is a good trail all the way, except about six miles which can be finished for about $400. The citizens of Hoquarton will pay one-half the amount if the O & C R R Co, through whose land grant the proposed trail runs for a considerable distance, will pay the other half. It will be money in the railroad company's pocket to do this thing because it will open up a large tract of their lands to settlement. The making of butter and cheese is a profitable business in Oregon and will give anybody a good living who is willing to expend a little time and labor in working the buttermilk out of the butter. From a hasty investigation I should say that Tillamook is the best of all coast counties of Oregon. She has not the mineral wealth of Coos, to be sure, but she has a greater expanse of arable land that will be a source of wealth when the Coos bay mines are worked out. To men of nerve and thrift she offers good inducements as can be found in any portion of the three Pacific states. M

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Eastern Oregon.

The bridge across the Umatilla at Pendleton has been completed. It cost $6 000.

Josephine Porter, the only daughter of John Porter, died very suddenly at Oakland on Tuesday, the 10th inst, aged 14 years.

On Tuesday of last week a team belonging to a Chinese pay car at the front, ran away. A general smash-up took place. Lester Ray and W E Crump, of Roseburg, received severe injuries.

A little baby died at the Villard house in Pendleton Thursday afternoon. It had been left in charge of Mrs Thompson by its parents Mr and Mrs Jones who reside near Franklin in Umatilla county but are in Portland at present for the benefit of Mrs. Jones' health.

The *East Oregonian* speaks as follows of the new town of Foster: First wheat of season of 1883 received to-day July 18 and from now on it will pour in in a steady stream. Mr G C Green, late of Pendleton, has located in Foster and opened a land office. Mr J. Dorr who had charge of the work on the Walula hotel for the O R & N Co has taken the contract to erect the Foster hotel. He is now busily engaged in erecting the post-office and Wells Fargo & Co office in the store of John L. Foster & Co. The new residence of J. M Cooley looms up in the northern portion of the city. A fine and substantial foot bridge has been erected across the Umatilla river.

Western Oregon.

Lane county has $7000 in its treasury and owes only about $450.

W W Bristow late of Missouri has been elected to take charge of the preparatory department of the agricultural college at Corvallis. There were twenty applicants.

Southern Oregon.

Hon. Frank A. Stewart's oldest son, Frank aged 5 years, was accidentally killed at his father's place at Gragg's creek Curry county on the 10th inst. Some Chinamen were digging a ditch for Stewart and had partly undermined a large log. The boy was in the ditch throwing out sand, when the log rolled in, caught and instantly crushed him to death.

During the night of the 14th inst at Marshfield a shooting affray took place in the Pioneer saloon between L O Lander and W A Gahan, better known as W A Ramsey in which Lander was wounded and narrowly escaped death. Ramsey was discharged as it was shown he acted in self defense. This affray is the outgrowth of the late trouble between Lander and his daughter Susan, which culminated in her leaving home and remaining secreted somewhere for several days.

Washington Territory

The Pierce county farmers sold their wool for 16 cents per pound.

A large number of white laborers and teams are wanted at Walla Walla and Colfax.

A fire in the old United States hotel at Seattle was extinguished before it gained much headway. Loss $300.

Captain D. F. Beecher has purchased the Port Townsend-Semiahmoo mail route, and is negotiating for a steamer.

Wm Montgomery aged 70 years, died at Seattle the 18th inst. He came to this coast in 1849 and to Seattle seven years ago.

R N McLean, a young man of Walla Walla, appears to have good reason to believe he has recently fallen heir to a share of a fortune of $100,000 000.

James Steel of Portland has been appointed a trustee of Whitman college vice B Hatch of Dayton, resigned. Work has been commenced on the building.

Charles Evans has been postmaster at New Tacoma for over a year. Becoming involved in a financial way it is stated he is short in his accounts. His bondsmen have taken charge of the office.

Eight drug stores can now be counted in Seattle. Five years ago there were but two, four years ago but three, and three years ago but four. The four latest have been started during the past eighteen months.

O Paulsen, a car shops mechanic for twenty four years, has met with his first accident. At the New Tacoma shops he was endeavoring to cut down a heavy maul on a buzz saw. His foot slipped and the mallet was thrown off the saw, striking him on the forehead. An ugly gash is the result.

The fire which for the past few days has been burning in the prairie grass northwest of Waitsburg has been doing more damage than had been expected. Besides completely ruining the stock range over several townships, several parties had difficulty to save their grain and D O Ingraham had two buildings burned off his pre-emption claim.

A coroner's jury proceeded to the point on Snake river near Palouse ferry and held an inquest over the body of an unknown man found floating in the river. The body was of a young man about 25 or 30 years old, with light sandy hair and a very few scattering [illegible]. It was dressed in a plaid cheviot shirt, blue denim overalls, a pair of stoga shoes fastened with buckles and with no stockings. Nothing was found upon his person but a small pocket comb with a brass back. The man would probably weigh from 135 to 140 pounds, and the body was very badly decomposed, having been in the water at least three weeks.

Colfax Gazette: Messrs James Steel, S O Wood, Frank George and E B Peck, of the Oregon Construction Co, were in the city Monday and Tuesday for the purpose of looking over the work before them. Mr Steel informs us that the instructions given his company is to proceed at once with work from the end of the grade into Colfax and finish it at the earliest possible moment. Messrs Peck & Co with sixty teams and seventy-five men will commence work next week, and the company will give employment to as many more as can be obtained. Mr Spaulding, who has so long and faithfully served the construction company, will be in charge of the work. As soon as the grade is finished into Colfax, the force will be put on the Moscow branch and scattered all over the entire distance between Colfax and Moscow. Mr Steel's instructions are to have the grade finished to Moscow this fall if it is possible.

Idaho.

Report reached Lewiston last Tuesday that a daughter of L. F. Clark at Weho had become lost on Craig's mountain, and had been hunted for in every direction without success. They had found her tracks in several places but no girl. Since the above was in type we learn that she was found, Wednesday on the reservation east of Fee's place, having been lost two days and two nights.

NATURE.

The bubbling brook doth leap when I come by,
Because my feet find measure with its call
The birds know when the friend they love is nigh,
For I am known to them both great and small
The flower that on the lovely hillside grow
Expect me there when spring their bloom has given
And many a tree and bush my wanderings know
And e'en the clouds and silent stars of heaven
For he who with his maker walks aright
Shall be their lord, as Adam was before
His ear shall catch each sound with new delight,
Each object wear the dress which then it wore,
And he, as man, erect in soul he stood,
Hear from his father's lips that all is good.

THE NEW COLORED PASTOR.

Rev. T. T. B Reed Preaches his First Sermon to the A. M. E. Zion Congregation

Yesterday morning at 10:45 the chapel, corner Eleventh and Main streets, had its doors thrown open and the congregation of A. M. E. Zion church and their recently appointed pastor, Rev T T B Reed, of New York City worshipped therein. The cause of the change of their place of worship is that the officers and members are about to sell their old church, and will probably purchase the one they worshipped in yesterday. The attendance at the morning service was a mixed audience of seemingly interested as well as appreciative persons. George Hunter and H A Lowe, trustees acted as ushers. Rev Mr Reed introduced the morning service by reading the hymn, "Father [illegible]." He then read the scripture lessons Eccl iii 1—15 Gal vi, 1—10, after which he offered an impressive prayer. Before his sermon Mr Reed sang in rich voice a solo "Bringing in the Sheaves." He expressed his pleasure at being appointed to the pastoral charge of Zion church in this community of thrift enterprise progress intelligence and brotherly love. He hoped that relations between congregation and pastor might be most cordial, and promised his best efforts toward a continuation of the friendly feeling shown him by those with whom he has come in contact. He then announced as a subject, "Be mindful of what ye sow," and took for his text Galatians: "Whatsoever a man soweth that he shall also reap."

He commenced his discourse in quiet unpretentious manner and said Galatia is a province in Asia Minor. It derived its name from the Gauls of whom were two tribes, viz Trocmi and Tarlstobolr, and later on their number were augmented by the immigration of the Gels from Rome who came there after Rome was sacked by Brennus. The apostle Paul in writing to the Galatians, did not address his letters to any particular city or town in Galatia, but to the professing Christians and the [illegible] at heart which composed the several churches there. No positive records have been kept as to who the founder of those churches were but it is generally believed that Paul was himself the founder. Nevertheless this fact we have, however beyond the possibility of successful contradiction, the apostle was instrumental in making many converts there. The text is one of his forcible reproofs and cautionary instructions to the Christians and anxious at Galatia. Likewise one to be held by all to-day in mindful memory. "Whatsoever a man soweth that he shall also reap." I am [illegible] satisfied in my belief that no one feels a heavier [illegible] weight of sorrow at this time in the eternal weight of sorrow than that of the [illegible] of this imperishable truth than that of the late miserable Alfred Andersen, the modern Cain. He sowed his seed in his brother's blood, and he has reaped it in his own. I thank God the noble [illegible] citizens of Portland emphasize the sixth commandment. [illegible] The Galatians continued the speaker were [illegible] a mixed class of people. Sadducees, [illegible] their sister and convert Jews were numbered with them [illegible] their knowledge of the gospel was limited so far as it related to Jesus Christ our Savior. Hence they taught themselves and others who were not Jews things which were peculiar to the religion of the Jews. And those things were only types and [illegible] of the Christian era. But now, since Christ had come, and had established his new church its being in existence, there was no further need of these types and shadows. They alone were to be the lessons of the day. Yes his church is a mammoth living, [illegible] disputable, glorious reality now. The holy contract for redemption as made between Father and Son has been religiously carried out, and fully fulfilled in all its parts. The church militant is established. The church triumphant is likewise now gloriously prepared for the faithful convert to Christianity.

Apostle Paul therefore, realizing the errors the Galatians were falling into, he sets to remedy and prevent repetition of these, [illegible] such errors instantly and to [illegible] effect their understanding. He wisely cautions with the fact set forth in the text "Whatsoever a man soweth that he shall also reap." Now the Jewish port on circumcision, in the same spirit of some now teach of members persisted in teaching the necessity of form and fashion," the wearing of long faces, etc. Our Savior bids us to rejoice and be exceeding glad. "Behold, I, Paul, say unto you that if ye be circumcised, Christ shall profit you nothing." "For I testify again to every man that is circumcised that he is a debtor to do the whole law. Christ is become of no effect unto you, whosoever of you are justified by the law ye are fallen from grace. For in Jesus Christ neither circumcision nor uncircumcision availeth anything but faith which worketh by love. Ye did run well for a season who did hinder you that you should not obey the truth?" The reverend gentleman went out largely in discussing the evils of wrong doctrine. Men create their own character. They fix their own destiny in both the secular and spiritual matters of life. Every man is invested with a power to bring reward or punishment on his head. Every faculty that he abuses will prove retributive. Man cannot sin by proxy. Whatever sin he commits, he does, and he must answer. Man is [illegible] constructs his own character. It is so ordained by God, and man must accept the final consequence. The murderer, Alfred Andersen, paved his own way to the gallows and he even dared to play cards and drink rum under the very shadow of the gibbet. [illegible] it reaped in eternal misery the results. [illegible] always reproduces its nature a radical purification take place. And from its reproduction come also its own retribution. Every man is responsible for his own reward or punishment. Our character and destiny are within us and in our own keeping. God never destroys a soul without cause. No one dies unless he is sick. It may only be a change of a second, but he must be sick. The [illegible] of one's conscience comes from his heart. A healthy conscience makes a righteous soul. And a sound conscience makes a dead spirit. Conscience is the human heart's tribunal. Eagle eyed and before which every thing must pass and whether obeyed or not it passes upon everything which goes before it. It will never conceal guilt because it is powerless to do so. We may refuse to convey its salutatory or its edictory, but in all cases both have been proclaimed. If you dethrone him he will accept his fate, but he will proclaim the truth against you even at death. He knows no fear. It fears no frown. Unless we remedy the evil of sin ourselves, by seeking for giveness for the same we reap eternal misery. The future will forever bring forth fruits of the past. [illegible] own seed and unless the soil of the soul is plowed with the plowshare of godliness repentance and sorrow and the seeds of salvation are thickly sown, wretched is the harvest.

Then sow the seed of salvation sinners, labor and till the soil. Christians continue to sow the seed of gospel grace in this young mortal life and great will be your harvest by and by. Run out your furrows to the end for the salvation of souls. Whatsoever your hands find to do (that is right) do it with all your might and main. Hold precious seeds in your heart and scatter them by your acts and walks in life everywhere you go. If the soil is barren fertilize it with faithful prayers. Sow in abundance the seed of love from our heavenly father water them by the happy spirit of [illegible] Continue to nourish your mortal vineyard with humility. Watch and care for plants which grow there, nurse them with Christian faith and holy affection. Then my word for it, flowers of righteousness and bright salvation will spring forth, bud and bloom and their fragrance will fill not only your heart with their sweetness, but they will perfume the place about you wherever you be.

Do you want a harvest of souls here? Do you desire your power felt and your advice heeded as well as heralded to others? Then be mindful of the seed ye sow! Let them be chosen seed for whatsoever man soweth, that he shall also reap. Unconcerned young men and women, learn ye well, the seed ye shall sow ye shall reap; the seed of sin, its fruit is endless death. The seed of salvation is eternal life. Professing followers of Christ what are ye doing? Let the question go home. Are ye sowing seed of righteousness. Are ye mindful of the seed ye sow? What have ye done these last three years? What have ye done for the owner of your moral vineyard? What are ye going to do? There is a world of sinners yet to be converted and all sinners must take a practical hand in the work. Are ye doing your share in the heaven blest task? Remember it is an imposed duty that should be accepted as a glorious privilege.

Charles Sumner, the School Boy

Springfield Republican

Of Charles Sumner who entered the Latin school in the same year with myself not much can be written out of any memorials of mine beyond what the world has already found recorded. He was a boy a real boy not affecting to be a man without any affectation of dress or manner of speech, or character. He played hard, and he studied hard at least in studies that took his fancy—some studies he paid little attention to [illegible] is well known that as no fellow students of unknown lives and far inferior capacities stood higher than the average of studies than he did [illegible] school boy's [illegible] if he had had the care, he would always have stood first, as we knew that he would never measure mind and knowledge with him. He was a leader in play, whether in the open square where the statue of Franklin now stands, or in the empty halls and of Franklin now stands, or in the great stone staircases of the old court house, and in the great stone staircase of the same, in which places we played 'in cellar-minature-catch-corn,' and chased one another in hiding places, or went together to the wharves when the boys went in swimming. He used to come running down the street, with gross splay feet full of eagerness and honesty.

If he had the usual faults of an over-animated boy he had no meanness. He had none of that haughtiness and arrogance, or exclusiveness, or other illtemper that was charged upon him in his latter days, after he had endured the blows of Brooks and suffered that serious nervous disturbance which might impair the temper and manner of any man. I think he felt himself not far from the equal of his teachers in what he knew, and I believe we boys would have trusted as much to his statement of a translation or a point of history, or any recondite matter, as we should to theirs.

And he remained a schoolboy to the last of his life. He never escaped the influence which the idea of learning, prevalent in his childhood and youth, had worked upon him, not even with all his foreign travel and commerce with the great world and with various kinds of men but in a better sense, he was a boy to the last—in his simplicity and purity, and still more in his happy remembrance of his old school fellows, whom I know he greeted as long as they met with the same cordiality and with the same happy smile that he would have met them with on the play ground in 1821-3. Yes, and he loved them more at the last.

Joaquin Miller, after hesitating some time whether he would become a dude or a socialist, appears to have gone off on the latter tangent. He is demanding that the fences around Stuyvesant Park be torn down. "Do you want to fence up the pure air?" he shouts, somewhat extravagantly. "Certainly not. Be calm and reasonable. There is a lamb of a fence around Madison park. Go up there and sit on a bench, and live on peanuts and play with the children. Then as sure as you will become a poet, a philosopher, or something." Since Joaquin Miller has become a newspaper man he carries a daily paper in his hip pocket and two Boston papers stuck in his wampum belt, and goes about looking like a gore like the untamed correspondent of the plains.

From Boulder, Col., Miss N. E. Wilder, writes "*Samaritan Nervine* cured me of epilepsy."

ARMY OFFICERS' AGES.

Who are the Seniors and Who the Youngest Ams.

Washington Correspondent of the Boston Traveller

The oldest captain on the active list of the army is Captain Pollock of the Twenty first infantry. He will be 64 years old in September next. He was a colonel of volunteers during the war and came into the army as a first lieutenant in 1866. The oldest lieutenant is P P Barnard of the Fifth cavalry, who is 63, being twenty years older than his colonel. He also came into the regular service from the volunteers where he was a captain and assistant. The oldest lieutenant of artillery is F D Nichols of the First who is 60. He was a major of volunteers. The senior major on the active list in point of years is Edward Collins of the First infantry who is 53. He came into the service in 1846 as a private in the battalion of engineers, and has been in the service ever since. He was promoted from a sergeant of engineers to be a first lieutenant of infantry in 1861. The oldest lieutenant colonel in the line of the army is Brevet Brig Gen Joseph N G Whistler of the Fifth infantry who is 61, and Lieut Col John Hamilton of the Fifth is 60, the oldest of his grade in the artillery. Gen H J Hunt is the senior colonel of artillery. He will be 64 in September. Gen Gilbert, colonel of the Seventeenth infantry is the oldest colonel of his arm of the service being 61 and John P Hatch of the Second cavalry is the senior in years in the cavalry. The youngest major general is Schofield and the oldest is Pope who is 61. Hancock is 59 and retires in 1888. Mackenzie is the youngest brigadier general in the army. He is 43, and Miles, the next is 44. Auger is the oldest brigadier general and is 62. There will be a brigadier general made in 1884, a major general and a brigadier in 1885 and again in 1886. The youngest colonel of artillery is Ayers of cavalry Merritt who is 49, and of infantry Penny packer who is 41. The youngest lieutenant colonel on the staff of the army is J M Whittemore of the ordnance, and Morrow of the Sixth cavalry is the youngest lieutenant colonel in the line. S E Tillman, professor of chemistry mineralogy and geology at West Point, has the correlative rank of lieutenant colonel. He is 35 and is therefore, the youngest of the grade in the United States army. The youngest major in the army is William H. Smyth of the pay department who is 39 and George F. Smith, late of the Twelfth infantry, who graduated from West Point in 1876, being only a few months older. The youngest captain of cavalry is Otho W Budd who graduated from West Point in 1866, and F V Greene and Carl F Palfrey are the youngest in the corps of engineers. The average age of captains of artillery is 42 and in cavalry and infantry about 40. In the general staff of the army the youngest general officer is General Benet chief of ordnance who is 56 and the senior in date of commission. Adjt. Gen. Drum and Surgeon General Crane are 63 and Commissary General Macfeely are 64. The oldest retired officer of the army is General W. S. Harney who was born in the last century and who entered the army in 1818. He lives at St Louis and is probably the richest man in the army. Next to General Harney in years is General Pitcairn colonel of the Eighth infantry in 1861 who entered the service in 1829. General Hunter entered in 1822 and General E B Alexander, who was colonel of the Tenth infantry when he retired, graduated from the Military academy in 1823. General Dix also graduated in 1823 and retired as colonel of the Sixth infantry in 1863. While promotion is slower in some respects in our army than in any service in Europe yet there is neither in England nor on the continent an officer of General Mackenzie's age outside of royal blood, who has attained his rank.

THE COOK'S DILEMMA.

"Two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar and one of soda to a quart of flour" was formerly the standing direction in every kitchen for making light biscuit, cake etc. It has been found of late that the old rule won't work. Double this quantity of cream of tartar being frequently required to produce the former result and even then, owing to the great variation in strength of the best cream of tartar that can be purchased at the stores uniform results can no longer be depended upon in its use.

The cause of this inferiority of modern cream of tartar is explained by the Massachusetts state board of health and also by the New York state board of health, which in a recent examination of 81 samples of cream of tartar claimed by dealers to be of the best quality, found them adulterated with alum terra alba, phosphate of calcium etc., from 3 to 93 per cent. Five samples were adulterated with terra alba to such an extent that they were only terra alba with a little cream of tartar added. In the soda examined, from 17 per cent of carbonate of lime to 25 per cent of ground gypsum were found. Of course it is impossible to produce light or wholesome bread with such stuff as this for a leavening material, and the best cooks if relying upon it must frequently fail in their work. The old formula is therefore no longer to be relied upon, must give way to new methods.

Science, fortunately comes to the aid of the cook in this dilemma with the ever ready baking powder, but here again the greatest care is necessary in selecting a baking powder, to avoid one that may not only spoil the work of the cook, but will make the ordinary product an instrument of danger to the health. Most of the baking powders and bread preparations of the market are made either from the very cream of tartar above described from alum, which is poison, or from phosphates derived by disgusting processes from the solution of old bones in sulphuric acid, and hence their use is attended with the same inconvenience and dangerous results that follow the use of adulterated cream of tartar. The only way to overcome these difficulties would seem to be in the selection of a baking powder of a thoroughly well established reputation, whose absolute purity, wholesomeness and effective power as a leavening agent have been confirmed beyond controversy. The Royal Baking Powder meets this want more nearly than any other and has been recommended by the government chemist as the most acceptable and perfect substitute for the old fashioned cream of tartar and soda. It is undoubtedly pure and its merits have given it a sale probably equaling that of all other baking powders combined. Its manufacturers have an advantage over all others in possessing facilities for obtaining pure materials. They refine their cream of tartar direct from the imported crude grape acid by means of patented processes exclusively their own, by which the cream of tartar is rendered absolutely pure and uniform in strength. In addition to this they employ a number of expert chemists who thoroughly test every pound of ingredient used and admit no material into the Royal Baking Powder compound until they have demonstrated it chemically pure. As a consequence the action of this powder is always uniform, as well as of the highest degree of power and never fails to produce light sweet, wholesome and palatable bread, biscuit or cake. With its universal market, and the great magnitude of its sales, this company finds it to its interests to adopt these extraordinary methods, which no baking powder maker, whose market is limited to a single state or locality can afford.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

The Augusta, Ga *Chronicle*, which only the other day was so anxious to have the watermelons shipped north that the south might somehow get even with the north for the sufferings inflicted during the war is now clamoring to have some of them brought back again, saying the Georgia consumer is vitally interested in it. Apparently the Georgia consumer is having very little attention paid to the supplying of his wants in the fruit line.

James Parton says when General Butler sent his son to Harvard he gave him a check book and said to him "Take that, and whenever you want money draw as freely as you like. If ever you are in doubt consult your mother." At the end of his college course the young man had spent only $1000 a year, which is considerably below the average spent by the sons of wealthy graduates at Cambridge.

The provisions of the Downing license law in Missouri are very severe, as compared with the Scott law of Ohio. The person desiring of opening a drinking place has to make written application to the county court, endorsed by a majority of the tax payers in the neighborhood must give a bond in the sum of $2000 properly secured and must pay every six months not less than $25 nor more than $200 for state purposes, and not less than $200 nor more than $400 for county purposes.

The St Louis *Globe-Democrat* (rep) propounds the following conundrum: "If Ohio is to be made a democratic state by the enforcement of the Scott law, why shouldn't Missouri be made a republican state by the enforcement of the Downing law? The republicans of the Ohio legislature passed the Scott law and the democrats of the Missouri legislature passed the Downing law. A republican supreme court in Ohio has affirmed the constitutionality of the Scott law, and a democratic supreme court in Missouri has affirmed the constitutionality of the Downing law."

Jay Gould's tomb is to cost $85 000 and will have room for sixteen persons. It is to be erected in Woodlawn cemetery by French & Co dealers in granite, who have been at work getting the stone out of their quarries for the last three months. In design this "mortuary chapel," as the builders are proud to call it, is a miniature Greek temple of polished granite. It is to be twenty feet wide, thirty feet long, and flanked with columns eight on each side and four on the ends. No stone used in the construction is to be less than six feet square in size and the roof stones are to be six feet wide by fifteen feet long, weighing several tons a piece.

The Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says: The Parisian of to-day takes tragedy, be assured at Salvini, although the gusty passion of that mighty genius amazed and alarmed him, and he would not know what to make of an English or American Macbeth or King Lear. He is gradually losing, too, the sense of naturalness on the stage, the actors and actresses who please him most are eccentrics, whose conduct is borrowed from no real personage, either on earth or in the domain of the imagination, and even in the very best comedies, the actors "talk to the audience" in a manner which completely destroys the illusion that they seem to think no longer necessary.

General Robert E Schenck appointed the present General Crook to West Point. Speaking of the matter recently he said: "I had looked over the district to find a bright lad to nominate to West Point. I finally remembered that Squire Crook, a fine old Whig farmer, and a friend of mine, has two boys, and I sent him word to come to Dayton. He came in, and I inquired if he had a spare boy he'd like to send off to West Point. After studying awhile he said he did not know but what he had. I suggested that he send him in. The boy was exceedingly uncommunicative. He had not a stupid look, but was quiet to reticence. He did not seem to have the slightest interest or anxiety about any proposal. I explained to him the requirements and the labors of the military schools and finally asked him: 'Do you think you can conquer all that?' His monosyllabic reply was, 'I'll try.' And so I sent him, and he came through fairly."

Probably a lecturer: "What a learned man Mr. A is!" exclaimed Mrs. B; "he talks so interestingly on everything he knows, and he knows so many things!" "Ah!" ejaculated Mrs. C, "you should hear my friend D, he talks equally as well of things he knows nothing about as of any others. He is what you may really call a learned man."—*Boston Transcript.*

COVINGTON, GA.—Dr. W. H. Lee says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is a good medicine and many are using it in this place."

A DEAD PAPOOSE

Scenes in an Indian Tepee When [illegible] an Indian Bal[illegible]

Cincinnati Enquir[er]

While he C[illegible]y-Carver exhibition was in progress [illegible] off at the [illegible] grounds, [illegible] an Indian child [illegible]. It was on[illegible] ago, and as an [illegible] Indian women [illegible] at hour after th[e] birth the mo[ther] in her bare feet, walked from the [illegible] own lodge, [illegible] or either arm [illegible] being unable to attend to her [illegible] daughter of Red Cloud and [illegible] who to man John Y Nelson [illegible] company [illegible] life has [illegible] one Running [illegible] from him [illegible] of peaceful [illegible] fell in with [illegible] own acco[illegible] habits became [illegible] their wandering [illegible] and to-day, [illegible] civilized garb [illegible] considers himself [illegible] adopted some [illegible] the age of [illegible] thirty one years ago he was [illegible] to Red Cloud's daughter by [illegible] children, the [illegible] being twins [illegible]

[illegible]

Show it to her," said Nelson.

"Yes when [illegible] the children [illegible] reply a [illegible] undertaker picked up [illegible] of [illegible] laid it in [illegible] tucking in [illegible] the edges the [illegible] was enveloped. The [illegible] he wraps [illegible] skin [illegible] a strange [illegible] seeming almost [illegible] pallor of death [illegible] as if the child had been [illegible] asleep. [illegible] coffin, Nelson [illegible] beside his wife, [illegible] whose only [illegible] turn imperceptibly toward [illegible] her head still lower, and [illegible] any outward demonstration [illegible] Soon there crowded into [illegible] Indian women from the [illegible] some leading children [illegible] others with babies swung to their backs [illegible] convenient shawls or blankets. They [illegible] earnestly at the coffin, giving [illegible] subdued guttural sounds [illegible] father, [illegible] on the ground beside his mother [illegible] took a yellow cloth and placed [illegible] baby's face, and motioning the undertaker [illegible] lid was put on and screwed down. One [illegible] the Indians, men and women, filed out, leaving the mother to her [illegible] condolence was on every hand. [illegible] needed. It was understood [illegible] Indian [illegible] bearing [illegible] award [illegible] carried outside and [illegible] which [illegible] out of the opening at the top of [illegible] Presently [illegible] scantily [illegible] the tepee [illegible] of smoke, twilight deepened into darkness, and the [illegible] Drum [illegible] lights brought the lodge into ghostly prominence.

A Bloody Field

M. Gaud[illegible] of the Detroit Free Press [illegible] on a visit to [illegible] the field of Waterloo [illegible] illustrate the carnage of that terrible fight [illegible] following paragraph is all [illegible] "Down [illegible] that was [illegible] found [illegible] ploughing [illegible] field which had been covered [illegible] the fight [illegible] ing [illegible] he had discovered [illegible] word of the map he had made along [illegible] of the field. There were [illegible] unexploded shells [illegible] yonder [illegible] hat bearing [illegible] it buckles, and [illegible] no [illegible] he stated the plough [illegible] skull and [illegible]-eaten sword [illegible] from [illegible] of a few acres had been taken 5000 pounds of lead and iron and steel."

PRESS PITH

Pope [illegible] is the second name of a [illegible] believer [illegible] — *[illegible] Com*

Lots of [illegible] rising to [illegible] notice [illegible] diamond rings [illegible] around for [illegible] minutes to [illegible] *Free Press*

It is now said that the [illegible] English [illegible] Henry Irving [illegible] Henry Brodnum [illegible] Perhaps [illegible] left handed [illegible] as well as right-handed [illegible] *Washington Critic*

[illegible] Rembrandt [illegible] *Merchant Traveler*

[illegible] said a [illegible] to the [illegible] daughter [illegible] Daniel Johnson [illegible] you [illegible] last night? [illegible] parent [illegible] steps [illegible] have [illegible] though [illegible] steps are things to a dower [illegible] *Courier*

THE WO[RL]D'S WIL[L WIT]NESS[E]S.

Testifying to the [illegible] Highly Important [illegible] the [illegible] and Com[illegible] People—[illegible]

The following are [illegible] sentative men in their [illegible] from observation and [illegible] Jacobs Oil the wonderful [illegible] ing remedy. As an article [illegible] for the prompt relief [illegible] neuralgia and many other [illegible] quiring external treatment [illegible] receiving the enthusiastic [illegible] classes—the high and low [illegible] everywhere in this and [illegible] household, the [illegible] the table it is positively [illegible] eat pain cure ever discovered [illegible] among [illegible]

Hon. JOHN C. NEW, [illegible] the Treasury of the United States [illegible] *cheerfully indorse St. Jacobs Oil.*

Hon. FRANKLIN A. POLAY, Member of [illegible] from Cleveland, O. *"St. Jacobs Oil is an invaluable family [illegible] Great relief [illegible]."*

Hon. HENRY PIPER, Aderman, Toronto, Canada. *"[illegible] cured aggravated Rheumatism [illegible] use of St. Jacobs Oil."*

Gen. [illegible]US INDA[illegible], Quartermaster General [illegible]. *"St. Jacobs Oil is the best pain cure [illegible]"*

Hon. JOHN BOWIE, [illegible] of Maryland, President Baltimore City [illegible] and President Maryland [illegible] *"St. Jacobs Oil acts [illegible] satisfactorily."*

Hon. THOMAS L. JAMES, late Postmaster General of the United States. *[illegible] concur in indorsing St. Jacobs Oil.*

Hon. R. CROSBY, [illegible] Consul, [illegible] *"St. Jacobs Oil cured me of painful [illegible]"*

Hon. BILLA FLINT, [illegible] Senator of the Dominion Parliament, Canada. *"I found St. Jacobs [illegible] the [illegible]"*

J. D. L. HARVEY, Esq., Palmer [illegible] Chicago, Ill. *"St. Jacobs Oil is a [illegible] discovery [illegible]."*

[illegible] J. W. O[illegible], [illegible] *"St. Jacobs Oil is wonderful [illegible]."*

[illegible] Rev. BISHOP GILMORE, Cleveland, Ohio. *"St. Jacobs Oil is excellent for Rheumatism and kindred diseases."*

Prof. C. J. DUPLESSIS, Manager [illegible] *"We used St. Jacobs Oil in preference to anything we have ever tried."*

Capt. [illegible] BULLWINKLE, Chicago Fire Patrol, Chicago, Ill. *"St. Jacobs Oil is certainly a good thing."*

Hon. HART B. HOLTON, Member of Congress from Maryland. *"St. Jacobs Oil is a first-class remedy [illegible] astonishing success."*

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

SATURDAY, July 21.

The strike of the operators continues, but some delayed commercial came through last night. A man reached Yreka last evening who receives and sends messages but cannot work without delay.

The foreign grain markets ruled firm Thursday and Friday, with slight advance in Liverpool spot. Chicago is slowly creeping upward. Provisions also show a shade advance. Thursday's San Francisco showed firmness with large sale. Probably to day's markets and those of yesterday now lacking will be through to-night.

Freights at San Francisco are weak, wooden vessels accepting 47s 6d direct. With us no business is reported but had it not been for interruption in telegraphic communication a vessel would doubtless have been fixed for salmon, as negotiations were on.

Local markets are very quiet, but receipts are growing and we may soon look for a better state of affairs.

A large shipment of flaxseed from Idaho goes forward by next steamer, and considerable is yet to come down.

Flour is in free receipt, owing to some being wanted to go in ship. Local trade is quiet.

Oats firm at full prices. California will be received as soon as orders can be forwarded and be filled.

Hay coming in more freely and within the next four weeks large receipts are looked for. Values are steady as yet.

Potatoes in fair stock and selling at 1¼c for new.

Wool neglected and receipts are light, buyers are, and have been all season taking only choice lots and it will soon be a serious question where to put the off grades.

Chickens and eggs very scarce to-day, the former bringing $7. Eggs continue to sell at 35c but none could be had easily in the afternoon. Evening receipts were quickly taken up.

Receipts past 24 hours have been 816 bbls flour, 27 ctls oats, 4,590 lbs millstuff, 6 sks potatoes, 451 lbs wool, 1,686 lbs hides, 1,716 doz eggs, 3 bxs butter, 30 tons hay, 400 bbls lime also 1 828 ctls wheat, 51,196 lbs wool, 1 600 lbs hides, 1 990 sks flax seed from the eastern section.

Shipments of salmon per Columbia were as follows: Cutting Pkg Co, 1,000, Badollet & Co, 2,000; J Williams, 350, J Quinn, 300, Hapgood & Co, 300, W Hume, 100 Eureka Pkg Co, 300. Total, 4,500 cases.

Shipments of salmon per State of California were as follows: Fishermen's Pkg Co, 900, White Star, 600, J Quinn, 320, W Hume, 251, F M Warren, 800. Total, 2,471 cases.

Sunday, 1 p. m.—The lines are not working to San Francisco and nothing is expected through to-day.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The ship City of Brooklyn sailed from Seattle Friday with 2580 tons coal for San Francisco.

William Schroeder, late of the schooner Helen Merriam, is master of the new Coquille schooner Parkersburg, which left the Coquille last Sunday, and arrived at San Francisco Friday.

The Kate F Troop began loading salmon at Astoria Friday, and the C. S. Hulbert probably finished the same day.

The State of California sails for San Francisco Monday.

Portland Market Quotations.

WHEAT—Quotations are $1 55 nominal.

FLOUR—Standard brands, $5 gradual reduction $5 25 country, $4 00@4 75, superfine, $3 75@4 00.

OATS—We quote choice feed, 72@75c cents per bushel good, 70@72c black, none.

MILLSTUFF—We quote Bran, $20@22 50 middlings $30@35 chop, $30@33 shorts, $25@27 per ton, ground barley, 30@35c.

OIL-CAKE MEAL—$35 per ton.

CORN MEAL—Quotable at $3 per cental.

POTATOES—Common are quotable at 50@65c per bushel, new 1¼c per lb.

VEGETABLES—Onions, range $1 50@3 00 per cental cabbage, 2c per pound cauliflower, $1 00 per dozen.

FRUIT—Apples quotable at $1 75@2 00 per box.

DRIED FRUIT—Plummer dried apples in boxes 12@12½c, plums 12½@14c Ore. prunes 12c German prunes 11c; raisins $2 50 per box, with advance of 25c for fractions, peaches 14@15c, pears 10@12½c, California figs 9c.

NUTS—Almonds, California, 18c walnuts 11 peanuts 9c filberts 11c cocoanuts 8c.

HONEY—Comb 18@20c strained 10@12c.

BUTTER—We quote best Oregon dairy. 30c, California, 30c common, 16@18c.

POULTRY—Chickens $6 00@7 00 per doz, ducks $9@9 50.

EGGS—We quote 35c per doz.

PROVISIONS—Choice Oregon hams, 15@17c bacon, 14@15. lard, in pails 16@17c lard, in tins, 14@15c; shoulders, 13½c.

WOOL—Valley, 15@18½c eastern 13@19c lambs none.

HIDES FURS AND SKINS—We quote green hides, 7@8c per lb dry 14@15c, culls, ⅓ off deerskins summer E. O. 20@25c valley, 25@30c, winter, E. O. 18@20c valley 20@24c, elk 14@16c; Indian dressed buckskins 75c@$1, black bear, per skin, $1 50@5 brown, $1@3, mink, dark, [illegible] dark fisher $1@4 50 red fox 50@75c mountain fox, 10@20c prime dark marten, 15@75c muskrats, 8c, badger, 10c raccoon, 10@25c; land otter, $1 50@4 wolf, 50@75c wolverine 50c@1 50, house cat, 10c, wild cat 10@20c, skunk, 10 [illegible] 10c, coyote, 25@50c dark beaver, 75c@[illegible].

HAY—Choice timothy baled, $20@25.

TALLOW—Quotable at 6@7c per lb.

Merchandise Jobbing Quotations.

COFFEE—Costa Rica, 12@14c, Guatemala, 12½c, Salvador, 11@12c.

SYRUP—Golden bbls 60c, hf bbls 62½c, kegs 65c, 1 gal tins, 75c drips, 1 gal tins, 75@80c Island molasses, bbls 35c.

SUGARS—(A) patent cube, 12c, (A) crushed, 12c, powdered 12½c, dry granulated, 11¾c ex. golden C 10¾c golden C, 10½c. Quotations are for barrels, halves ¼c advance, boxes ½c advance. Island kegs 9@9¼c. D. bbls 10c.

COAL OIL—Best brands 26c ordinary 21@23c.

BREAD, ETC—Ship, 3½c pilot, 8½@4c, soda crackers, 5½@6¼c. Other crackers, cakes and biscuits, 5 to 14c as to variety.

RICE—China mixed, $5 @ 5 25, island $5 75.

SALT—Fine Liverpool, 50s, $20 00, 100s, $16 50; 200s $16 00, California, coarse, $10 00@11 00, fine, $15 00@16 00.

BEANS—Small whites, $4 per cental, Bayos, $3 00 pinks $3 butter, $4.

BAGS AND TWINE—Grain bags, 22x36 Calcutta, spot selling 8¾c @ 8½c, wool bags 5¼ lbs, 45c, 3¾ lbs, 47½c, 4 lbs, 60c fleece twine, 12@14c, sewing twine, 35@40c.

Portland Meat Market.

BEEF—First quality 4@4½c, gross, with slight advance for stall fed.

VEAL—Small 10c, large, 9c.

MUTTON—Wethers, gross 2½@3, ewes, 2½c.

LAMB—$1 75@2.

PORK—Live hogs 5@7c dressed 9@10c.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS

SAN FRANCISCO July 19.—Weather—Thick, wind, calm.

Receipts—Wheat, 32 000 ctls, including 28,000 aboard ship flour, 4000 qr sks oats, 4500 ctls, potatoes, 4500 sks eggs, 11,000 doz.

Freights—Market is very weak.

Wheat—Spot, firm at the advance. No 1 shipping $1 57½@1 60 futures the demand is good. No 1 white seller the year advanced to $1 61¼, closed $1 60. Sales foot up 4000.

Flour—Market steady. No change to note in quotations.

Barley—Spot, firm at unchanged quotations futures are active but at lower prices. No 1 feed, seller the year closed 89c, buyer the season, $1 04. Sales were 7500 tons.

Oats—Offerings are small, demand is light, quotations unaltered.

Potatoes—Early Rose, boxes, $1 00@1 25, Garnet Chile, sks 85c@$1. The market is well supplied.

Onions—Yellow 75@80c.

Grain Bags—Easy at unchanged prices. Dull.

Salmon—Market cannot be said to show the least sign of improvement.

Wool—The demand is fair for choice, of which offerings are small, prices nominal.

Butter and Eggs unchanged.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, July 21

CHICAGO—August deliveries for July 19th and 20th.

	19th	20th.
Wheat	1 02¾	1 02¾
Pork	14 00	14 02½
Lard	8 80	8 85
Ribs	7 37½	7 40
Short Ribs	7 75	7 80

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—Weather foggy, wind light west.

About a million pounds of sugar received to-day. Choice offering at half a cent under present rate of local refinery.

Receipts—Wheat 6,300 ctls. Flour 32,000 ¼ sks. Oats 2,500 ctls. Potatoes 3 000 sks. Eggs 9,000 doz.

Chartered—For Liverpool ship Standard, 1480, 47s 6d, ship Berlin, 1453, 47s 6d. Chartered for Cork, U. K., or continent, Nor bk Diona, wood, 786, 53s 9d; Br. ship City of Hankow, wood, 1135, 53s.

BEERBOHM'S FOREIGN BREADSTUFFS REPORT

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, July 19

Cargoes off coast—Quieter.

Cargoes on passage and for shipment—Quieter.

Weather—Seems more settled.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS

LIVERPOOL, July 19

Spot market—Quieter.

Red winter, per cental, 9s.

Spring, per ctl, 9s 1d.

Quantities of wheat and flour on passage to U. K. 1,806,000 qrs.

LONDON, July 20.

Cargoes off coast—Firm.

Cargoes on passage and for shipment—Firm.

Mark Lane—Steady.

English and country markets—Generally dearer.

French country markets—Steady.

Weather—Unsettled.

LIVERPOOL, July 20.

Spot market—More disposition to buy.

MONEY MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—Bank of England rate of interest, 4 per cent.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Sterling exchange, prime banks, long, $4 84, short, $4 87½. Good commercial from 1 to 1½c lower; documentary, 2 to 1½c lower.

U. S. Bonds—[illegible]
118¾

LONDON, July 20.—U. S. Bonds, [illegible]
115¾.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—Arrived—[illegible] California, 5:30 A M, Portland.

July 20—Arrived—[illegible]

Sailed—Br man-of-war [illegible]

NEW YORK, July 20.—Sailed—[illegible] Aspinwall.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, July 18.—Sailed—[illegible] Francisco [illegible] State of Maine, [illegible]

HONGKONG previous to July 18, [illegible] of Pekin, San Francisco.

RIO JANEIRO, June 24.—Sailed—[illegible] couver Island.

June 25.—Sailed—Br sl. Dun[illegible]

June 26.—Sailed—Br bk Ada [illegible] cisco.

CARDINAL McCLOSKEY'S [illegible]

Plain Furniture—The Cardinal's [illegible] tendants.

New York Sun.

The exterior of Cardinal McCloskey's marble mansion at the rear of the cathedral leads some visitors to [illegible] mental pictures of [illegible] within. Tales, more or less [illegible] travelers' pens, as to the [illegible] of some foreign princes of the [illegible] the memory, and the inference [illegible] Cardinal McCloskey must be [illegible] they are said to be. No [illegible] more incorrect. When the [illegible] open the visitor sees a hall [illegible] degree of simplicity that is [illegible] only in the houses of gentlemen [illegible] ed ideas and moderate means [illegible] elderly, kindly man, who [illegible] Cardinal's service for many [illegible] way to the reception room [illegible] butler wears a swallow tailed [illegible] is high and his necktie is black [illegible] room is large and lofty. [illegible] The trimmings of the windows [illegible] the mantles are of walnut. [illegible] screen out the light. The [illegible] of old-fashioned shape is [illegible] There are no ornaments, [illegible] resolutions of the board of [illegible] of the late Archbishop Hughes [illegible] and several old masters [illegible] walls. The drawing-room [illegible] furnished with more [illegible] ture and ornaments, almost [illegible] are those that were in the [illegible] Cardinal McCloskey's former [illegible] Madison avenue and Thirty-[illegible] in west Fifty-sixth street. [illegible] simple taste is seen everywhere [illegible] cious mansion.

The cardinal spends much of [illegible] library. His private secretary [illegible] is ordinarily with him [illegible] young and vigorous and of [illegible] dress. He sees all visitors, [illegible] friends of the cardinal and [illegible] of the worriment of [illegible] Archbishop Corrigan [illegible] the cares of administration [illegible] affairs of the diocese.

The [illegible]

Professor Sattler of [illegible] tion of having solved the [illegible] in which Christ was born [illegible] strated the fact that the [illegible] bly 1883 instead of 18[illegible] mainly on three [illegible] the reign of Herod Antipas [illegible] Great, and which date [illegible] first half of the first [illegible] Madden admits the [illegible] and other numismatic [illegible] The evidence they offer [illegible] the narrative of the [illegible] nomical calculations. [illegible] results at which Professor [illegible] Jesus was born on the [illegible] 749 years after the founding [illegible] menced his public career [illegible] vember, 780 years after [illegible] He was then 33 years, [illegible] old. The date on which [illegible] career fell in the 15th year [illegible] berius, and in the [illegible] building of Herod's temple [illegible] ance with St. Luke [illegible] Jesus died on the [illegible] man era, that [illegible] Passover, for [illegible] calculating [illegible] 7th of April, 783; [illegible] Jewish leap year [illegible] thirteen months, [illegible] years and seven [illegible] for Sattler the Christian [illegible] by five years, and [illegible] 1888 and not in 1883.

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18 Beaver St., New York.

C. B. [illegible] SE[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] High St., bet. [illegible]

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